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$50. California 1851, Augustus Humbert, 880 THOUS. Same as last. Very fine, two corners slightly dented. $275.
$50. California 1851. Augustus Humbert, 880 THOUS. Variety with inscription on edge. No inscription around border of Obverse. Few small nicks. Fine. $275.
$50. California 1851, Augustus Humbert, 887 THOUS. No inscription on border. Small nick over eagle. R. 50 in center. Extremely fine, Mint lustre. $500.
$50. California 1852. Augustus Humbert, 887 THOUS. Very fine but just slightly dented. $250.
$50. California 1852. U. S. Assay Office, 887 THOUS. Very fine. $240.
$50. Same as last, 900 THOUS. Very fine. $200.
$50. Same as last. Extremely fine. $250.
$50. Same as last. Very good, slightly nicked. R. Scratch in center. A very satisfactory piece. $140.
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Same, small date, very good. $28.
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1855 Same. Extremely fine. Pin scratch under chin. Nick on edge on reverse. $30.
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1795 Eagle. Ex. fine. Sharp and brilliant. $50.
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1795 $5. wide date. Ex. fine, $65.
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1776 Dollar, CURRENCY, E. G. FECIT. Extremely fine, $45.
1794 Dollar. Very good, date strong. R. Shows planchet file marks around border. $200.
1794 Dollar. Good, $135.

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VOL. XLV **JUNE, 1932** **No. 6**

The Copper Coins of France

Comprising Coins Struck for Circulation and Illustrated From Specimens in the Writer's Collection.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

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FRENCH FEUDAL COINAGE.

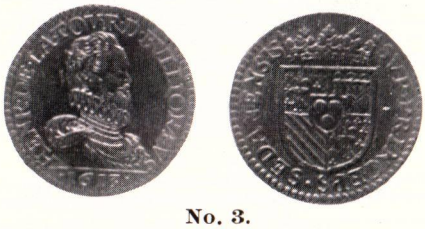
BOUILLON.

William Robert de la Marck, 1574-1588.

1. Double tournois 1578-88 Obv., G . R . DE . LA . BOVLLON. Bust to left. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS date Crowned arms. Rare.

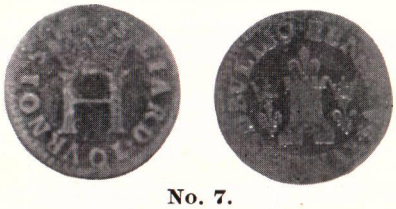
BOUILLON AND SEDAN.

Henry de la Tour, 1591-1623.



No. 3.

2. Double tournois 1613-14. Obv., HENR . DE . LA . TOVR . D . BVLLIONÆVS. Bust in armor. Rev., DOVBLE . TOVRNOIS. date. Shield of arms, crowned. Scarce.



No. 7.

3. Liard 1613-14. Obv., similar, the date in exergue. Rev., SVP . PRINCEPS . SEDANENSIS. Crowned shield of arms.
4. Liard 1613-14. Similar, but SEDANI . ET . RAV. on reverse.

5. Double tournois 1614. Obv., similar. Rev., DOVBLE . TOVRNOIS . 1614. A tower and fleur-de-lis. Scarce.
6. Liard tournois 1615. Obv., HENRI . DE LA TOVR . DVC . DE . BVLLON. A tower and fleurs-de-lis. Rev., LIARD . TOVRNOIS . 1615. A large H crowned. Scarce.
7. Liard tournois 1615. Similar, but HENRICVS . TVRRÆVS . D . BVLLIO. on obverse. Rare.

Frederich Maurice de la Tour, 1623-1652.

8. Double tournois 1632-33. Obv., F . MAVRICE . DE . LA TOVR . P . S . D . S. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS date. Tower and fleurs-de-lis.

No. 8.

9. Double tournois 1635-42. Similar, but F . M . D . L . TOVR and DOVBLE DE SEDAN.

Gottfried Maurice, 1652-1721.

10. Double tournois without date. Obv., GOD . EF . FD . G . DVX . BVLLIONEVS. Bust. Rev., DOVBLE | DE | BOVILLON, a fleur-de-lis between towers below. Rare.
11. Double tournois without date. Obv., GODF . D . G . DVX . BVLLIONEVS. Crowned bust. Rev., DOVBLE | DE | FRANC . C. Very rare.

No. 12.

12. Liard 1681. Obv., GODF . F . MAV . D . G . DVX . BVLLIONEVS. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., LIARD | DE | BOVILLON | 1681, a fleur-de-lis between towers below.

BURGUNDY.

(Under Spanish Rule.)

Philip II, 1556-1598.

13. Liard 1588. Obv., REX CATHOL . 1588. Crowned P. Rev., FRANCVS COMITATVS . D. Lion rampant.

No. 14.

14. Liard 1589-99. Obv., PHS . REX . CATHOL . HISPAN. Bust to left. Rev., COMES . BVRGVNDIE. date. Lion rampant.

15. Liard 1591. Similar, but D . ET . COMES BVRGVNDIE.

Albert and Elizabeth, 1598-1621.

16. Liard 1616. Obv., ALB . ET . ISABELLA . D . G . ARCHID. Busts vis-a-vis. Rev., DVCES ET COMIT BVRGVNDIE. Lion rampant.
17. Liard 1616. Similar, but DVCES . ET . BVRGVNDIE.

Phil'p IV, 1621-1665.

18. Liard without date. Obv., PHIL . IIII . D . G . HISPANIAR . REX. Bust. Rev., DVX . ET . COMES . BVRGVNDIAE. Lion rampant.

The copper coins of Burgundy listed above are rudely struck, and clipped.

CHATEAU—RENAUD.

Francis de Bourbon, 1603-1614.

19. Double tournois without date. Obv., F . DE BOVRBON . P . D . CONTI. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS. Three fleurs-de-lis.

No. 20.

20. Double tournois. Similar, but FR . DE . BOVRBON.
21. Liard 1613. Obv., FRANCOIS . DE . BOVRBON. Bust to right, date in exergue. Rev., PRINCE DE CONTI SOVER. Shield of arms, crowned.
22. Liard 1613-14. Similar, but P . DE . CONTI . S . DE . CH . RENAV. on reverse.

CUGNON.

John Theodore, 1611-1644.

No. 23.

23. Double tournois 1633-34. Obv., I . TH . C . D . LE . RO . S . S . D . CH . CVGN. (Jean Theodore Compte De Lewenstein Rochefort, Seigneur Souverain De Chassepierre Cugnon). Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE . TOVRNOIS. date. Four fleurs-de-lis around a rosette in center.

Ferdinand Charles, 1644-1672.

24. Denier tournois without date. Obv., F . C . D . D . L . RO . S . S . D . CH . CV. Bust to right. Rev., DENIER DE CVGNON. Three rosettes. Scarce.
25. Denier tournois 1649-55. Obv., similar. Rev., DENIER . DE . CVGNON. date. Four fleurs-de-lis surrounding a rosette.

DOMBES.

Louis II, 1560-1582.

26. Double tournois 1576-81. Obv., L . D . BOVRB . P . D . DOMBES.

(Duke of Bourbon, Prince of Dombes). Bust to left. Rev., DOVBLE . TOVRNOIS date. Three fleurs-de-lis.

Francis II, 1582-1592.

27. Double tournois 1585-88. Obv., F . DE . BOVRB . P . DE . DOMBES . M. Bust to left. Rev., DOVBLE . TOVRNOIS. date. Three fleurs-de-lis. Scarce.

Henry II, 1592-1608.

28. Double tournois 1595-96 Obv., H . D . BOVRB . P . D . DOMB . M. Bust. Rev., DOVBLE . TOVRNOIS. date. Three fleurs-de-lis. Rare.

Maria, 1608-1626.

29. Denier tournois 1624. Obv., MARIE . SOVVE . DE DOMBES. Bust to left. Rev., DENIER TOVRNOIS . 1624. Two fleurs-de-lis, M below. Scarce.

No. 30.

30. Double tournois 1621-27. Obv., similar. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS date. Three fleurs-de-lis.

Gaston, 1627-1650.

31. Denier tournois 1649-52. Obv., GASTON V . F . P . D. Head to right. Rev., DENIER TOVRNOIS date. Two fleurs-de-lis and mint mark.

No. 32.

32. Denier tournois 1649. Obv., GAST . PATR . R . VSVF . PR . DOM. Bust to right. Rev., similar to preceding, but three fleurs-de-lis.
33. Double tournois 1629-43. Obv., GASTON . VSV . F . DE . LA . SOV . DOM. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS date. Three fleurs-de-lis.
34. Double tournois 1640-43. Similar, but VSV . D . L . SOV . DOM . G.

There are varieties of the above. Some of the coins show a mint mark after the date, others in the field.

(To Be Continued.)

OLD COINS PLACED IN CIRCULATION.

John A. Tucker, city permit clerk, Greensboro, N. C., is undecided whether a run of gold and rare coins he has been receiving recently in exchange for painting and building permits is a good or a bad sign. Recently Mr. Tucker was given a $5 gold piece of early date in the course of his business. Several days ago he received a rare silver coin, worth far beyond its face value. He just cannot make up his mind whether business is getting better and people are beginning to stop hoarding or whether times are getting so tight that heirlooms are beginning to wander off.—Greensboro News.

Coins and the Art Through the Ages

By MISS GLADYS L. SCHULTZ, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(A paper prepared for the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29 to September 3, 1931.)

Coins! To a layman, this merely means money in its current usage. To the numismatist, this is the study of a science. To the artist, this reveals a study of art.

A coin is a piece of metal of a fixed weight stamped by authority of government and employed as a circulating medium. It is according to that definition that we of the present age know coins, the highly prized object of everyday life. Yet to know it thus is nothing new, for coins have always been used similarly.

Coins have been in use since the eighth century B. C. Because they are an imperishable antique one may study an almost forgotten culture of the past. By observing the coins one may elucidate the mythology of the ancients. Through coins names of countries and cities have been preserved. A succession of their kings, their usage, civil, military and religious, have been ascertained. The style of art of the country has been maintained. By observing a long series of coins of a Greek town, from the archaic period through the rise to the decline of art, a comparison may be reached which enables sculpture and other objects of art to be dated.

The metals generally used for coinage are gold, silver, nickel and copper. Alloys are used, as electrum and bronze.

The side of the coin bearing the most important device or inscription is called the obverse; the other side, the reverse. The words or letters on a coin are called its inscription. An inscription surrounding the border is called the legend. When the lower part of the reverse is distinctly separated from the main device it is called the exergue and often bears a secondary inscription with the date or place of mintage. The field is the space on the coin's surface unoccupied by the principal device or inscription.

Although coins are not known earlier than the eighth century B C. there have always been mediums of exchange and standards of value. Primitive currency were animals and implements. Then came bars of metal which could be broken and weighed. A transition came about, followed by coins, those pieces of definite weight with a guarantee, which simplified matters for the inhabitant and gave a convenient medium of exchange.

Herodotus ascribes the invention of coinage to Croesus of Lydia, who struck the first gold and silver coins by state authority. The types of his coins are the same, the heads of lions and bulls facing one another on the obverse; the reverse, a double incuse square caused by the anvil in striking. The modern coinage of Ireland has a suggestion of the Lydian coins. These show the animals common to Ireland, the pig, the greyhound, the chicken, etc., thus using the idea of animals on the obverse.

In Athens there developed the use of portraits of mythological figures. Thus, the head of Athena was on the obverse, and her attribute, the owl, on the reverse. This idea has carried down through the ages. For example, the English penny of today, with the king's head and Britannica on the reverse, may be traced back to the owl. In the United States, similarly, the Liberty head on the obverse and the eagle on the reverse of many of the coins may be traced back to the coinage of Athens.

The earliest coinage had the inscription of a single letter, the initial of the city in which it was struck. But as the circulation increased the name of the town appeared. But with the coming of the legend the name of the town appeared on the reverse and the inscription on the obverse.

By the time the finest period of Greek coinage arrived, between 480-336 B. C., the type of a figure was fully established for the obverse, and usually a symbol on the reverse. For example, Rhegium introduced a coin with a chariot on the reverse in memory of the Olympic victory.

The features of this period were the development of a general type, the head of a deity on the obverse; the reverse, the badge of the city and some reference to the deity. Names of the city, the magistrates and artists are found.

The metal used was mainly silver from the mines of Laurium. Since these belonged to Athens, the coinage was noted for its fine quality, accuracy

in weight and numerous subdivisions of the tetradrachm. Thus its money was welcomed as common usage.

One fine coin of this type is from Elis. As it was sacred to Zeus and his symbols, these types are shown always with Victory. Pistrucci, who designed the Waterloo medal in 1815, copied this Victory seated with outspread wings.

In Syracuse the engraver's art was also perfect. Coins from the middle of the fifth century to the middle of the fourth are work of artists. Types are usually varieties of heads of Arethusa and Persephone; reverse, a chariot in varied treatment. The agonistic type and word "altha" on some show that they were distributed at games held to commemorate victory. Since they are signed, we know their engravers, Kimon and Euainetos, to be among the world's greatest artists.

Most coinage was silver, but there were some bronze coins, general in type, with obverse a bust, and reverse a type of local interest. The name of the town appeared, with the addition of some epithet, as the memory of some benefit or flattery to an emperor, or the names and titles of local officials and magistrates. On these coins were many statues famous in antiquity, but now perished, as the Athena Parthenon and the Olympian Zeus of Phidias; the Athena Promachos on the Acropolis; Dionysos of Alcamenes and the Apollo of Amyclees.

So the coins of the Greeks artistically record the successive phases of art from the archaic to the zenith. The earliest coins are characterized by a rude style similar to the archaic type of sculpture, yet simple and fine. The forms at first are stiff and angular. The eye of the engraved profile figure is always made as if seen from the front. In attempting to give a lifelike appearance to the figure one finds a fixed, formal smile.

Then there is an advance in technical skill with an increased delicacy in the treatment of details. The figure becomes more clearly defined, showing a sculpturesque reserve, a sense of action. Ornamentation becomes rich and varied according to the subjects represented. All the figures and heads engraved are ideal and in high relief. The art of engraving reached the highest standard ever obtained. Engravers sign their coins, showing they were men of note. So have been preserved names of artists which otherwise would have been unknown.

Roman conquest of Greece is reflected in the coinage. The change is found notably in the south and creeps onward. Hannibal's occupation may be traced through the exceptionally splendid numismatic records.

With the definite establishment of the Roman Empire the solidus, or imperial gold, and denarius, or silver, was the chief currency. The control of coinage was in the hands of the Senate, acting for the sovereign people. Any changes has to be sanctioned by them. This made coinage more uniform.

The obverse still carried the head or figure of a god or goddess, following the Greek idea. But with the reign of Julius Caesar, his personality was so strong that the Senate authorized his portrait to be placed on the coins. So portraiture was firmly established on coins and has carried through to our age. So advertisement for the Imperial family began and artists focussed their skill in that direction for the obverse side. The reverse was used advantageously for propaganda of his victories in warfare; his public triumphs; his goodness to humanity, his travels. Even the birth of heirs to the Imperial family was announced in coinage. Cleverly, the Emperor and his greatness passed through the hands of his subjects daily.

The artist had a chance for ingenious ideas. His field was wide as long as he advertised the man in power. The portraits were fine, with extreme realism, often to the point of brutality. Often the designer won the reigning monarch's favor by deifying him, as using the radiate crown of the Sun god as a headdress. The reverse usually depicted the eagles. The grouping often showed the contrasting movement of the eagles. Numerous countries since have used the eagle as a coin type, but none have equaled the fine reverse side of the Roman coins.

Now, creeping in, came Christianity, a connecting link between the ancients and the moderns. Gods rarely appear on the coins and the divine Emperor is usually protected by some saint on the reverse. In the coins one can see the struggle between pagan and Christian. If the Emperor wasn't brave enough to have a saint, at least a symbol of Christianity appeared. Julian revived the pagan types on his coins, with the Imperial Vic-

tory on the reverse. But as Christianity took a firmer hold this Victory became the Christian angel. The artists, imbued with religion, made some quaint engravings of saints.

With the advancing of the Middle Ages, Byzantine art influenced currency. The coins were religious in design, with representations of the Christ, the Virgin Mary and the adoration of the Magi. Often the mark of value is found on the coin. The inscription relates to the sovereign, as his name, title, year and town in which the piece was coined. Latin superseded Greek in the inscriptions.

The artists finally, during the reign of Justinian, displaced the profile for the facing bust. The setting of a face front view on a coin is a daring thing to do, as usage flattens the features and soon produces an ugly effect. As it is unpractical, it is not used commonly in modern times.

As the Middle Age advanced the inconvenience of the gold money was felt and silver was substituted. As religion was still the foremost thought, the coins carry on the reverse an inscription in the form of a prayer, relating to the sacred figure. Often, too, a Gothic church is shown.

Feudal money was issued in France and Germany with heraldic subjects on the obverse and shields on the reverse. Modern coins carry this idea.

Frederick II's reign was a forerunner of the Ranaissance. He revived gold coinage, following the idea of Rome and depicted himself as a Roman Emperor, with the reverse an Imperial eagle.

Also in Italy figures on coinage were more like classic figures. In Florence the famous gold florin was issued. The obverse is the standing figure of St. John the Baptist; the reverse bears the lily of Florence. The coin was large, so the beauty of the work gave it dignity. All through Italy similar coins were issued by the independent cities, but they are of historical rather than artistic value.

With the advent of the Renaissance coinage becomes an elaborate system throughout Europe. Silver money was prevalent, and in 1515 Germany issued the thaler. This immediately struck the fancy of the various countries and similar pieces were coined.

In Bologna, Italy, the ruler, Giovanni Bentivoglia, employed Francia in his mint and produced a beautiful gold coin.

Clement VII, the Pope, had his gold pieces designed by the great master, Cellini. The designs were vigorous and noteworthy.

Many great masters executed beautiful medals during this period. The profile seemed more suitable on medals. This was a great influence on the coins and the facing head almost disappeared and the influence has never worn off. The head was always treated in low relief, with a decorative treatment.

Antonio Pisano, master in metal, designed some especially fine commemorative medals. A notable one was the marriage medal of the Marquis of Ferrara and Maria of Aragon. The obverse is a portrait of the Marquis, realistic, since the homeliness of the man is not softened by idealizing the lines. The head is in fine relationship to the size of the disc, giving it dignity. The legend is beautifully spaced and the monotony of the wording is broken by sprays. The entire design of the obverse, well balanced, dignified, gives a play of light and shade. The reverse, representing the Duke as a lion, since his Christian name was Leonello, standing before a cupid who is teaching him to sing from a scroll of music. This is a complicated design, but by breaking the foreground and merging it with a flat background, there is little suggetion of distance. The design is built on curved lines which fit into the disc.

Again from the Gothic to the Renaissance one sees a great period of art shown in the coins. The earlier ones show a simplicity of figures with no insignificant detail. In the Renaissance two principal schools developed in coin designing.

The Italians, with their masters of metal, naturally attained the highest excellence. The artist made a portrait or commemorated an action in the best manner possible, never losing sight of the fitness of the design to the form and use of the piece on which they were to be placed. The portrait was faithfully realistic and really gave one an idea of the character of the notable designed.

The designs of the German school are not so appropriate to coins, having a profusion of detail, so that the main design is lost. But they are so original and show great vigor, which makes them unique.

These two schools lay the foundation for modern coinage through their knowledge of the art of metal.

There are two ways employed in producing a coin or medal, by striking between dies or casting of molten metal in a sand mold.

In the first method used, in the earliest Greek coins the incuse square on the reverse was the scar of the projection of the iron upon which the piece of metal was placed in order to prevent it from slipping while the device was being struck. When a coin bears a device on both sides, two dies were used. These dies were in a position facing each other, a long piece of iron was welded on each die, then joined similar to a pair of tongs. The metal was placed in the dies and the imprint made by the blows of a hammer. This was a slow process, as it required several blows of the hammer to make an impression of the engraving. After each blow the metal had to be reheated and placed exactly to meet the engraving in order not to ruin the relief already obtained. The hot metal had to be held in position by a pair of tongs. Three people were required to do the work, one to hold the die, one to place the metal and one to strike the blow.

The studies for coins are made on soft wax. The final model on slate to have an even surface or a background of wax upon which the design is traced with a point. Carefully the wax is applied until a full modeling of the design is made, the exact size of the finished coin. The model is then traced with a steel point on a soft steel block, called a die when cut intaglio, or a punch when cut in relief. In cutting the steel an engraving tool called a burin is used. Often the artist takes a wax impression while cutting to see that it agrees with the original wax model. In the cameo or relief cutting no wax impressions are necessary. From these relief dies, intaglio dies may be prepared by sinking the cameo into a soft block of steel. After the die is cut, whether intaglio or cameo, it is hardened by heating and plunged into water. Before the invention of the screw press as applied to the striking of coins and medals, rollers were used on which was engraved the required design, through which a strip of metal was run, so were obtained many impressions as the length of the metal permitted. The surplus metal was then cut away with shears or a saw.

With the invention of the screw press came a ring to encircle both dies and discs which were cut uniform in size and thickness by means of a positive punch fitting into a negative. These discs, smaller than the actual design, are placed between the dies, which are held together by the ring. When pressed, the disc spreads and fills the ring, so that the impressions are uniform in thickness and appearance.

For a long time small punches were used in preparing the dies. Later larger punches, bearing the entire emblem which was to make the center of the coin were sunk by means of the press into the negative. The border had to be cut by hand or by the lathe.

Early in the nineteenth century Contamin invented a reducing machine based on the principal of the pantograph. A steel point follows the surface of the model and transmits, by means of a bar, its movements to another point which cuts the design into a steel to a reduced scale. The models are four or five times larger than the actual size.

With the introduction of this machine there is a decline in the art of coinage. Overproduction by mechanical means makes the style inferior, and naturally men of note are not engaged in making the models. Only for special coins, such as the commemorative coins in the United States, does one find artists of note designing. For the current coinage, mints employ engravers who design but often copy from noted works of art.

Striking the medal is mechanical and may be done by hydraulic pressure or a screw press. The metal disc is placed between the dies and pressed till the image is obtained. The number of pressings depends upon the height of relief required. After each blow the disc is annealed.

Cast coins are not so common and this method is used mostly for medals. First it is modeled in wax, then plaster molds are taken, from which several positive plaster casts are made. These are formed into a mold of sand, and into this sand mold the metal is poured. This method was used by the great metal workers of the Renaissance.

Engravers of today, when planning a coin or medal, employ the same methods used by the ancients. The problem of composing in a circular field was solved for the modern age long before the birth of Christ. The posing

of a head, the combining of heads in a group, whether jugate or opposed, were used on the obverse. The Greeks liked symmetry, but it had to be dynamic and full of movement. They treated the coins in high relief as that type of relief is used for objects to be seen near.

Jugate groups were common in Roman times. Many of their coins feature heads confronted. The Romans liked perfect balance, so these types pleased them greatly.

So in modern times, the artist has used in designing coins, the methods and suggestions handed down to him throughout the ages. From the vast collections, he can secure any idea he may need for designing in the round. Here is a field that modernism as yet has not crept into. Perhaps some ingenious artist of the future will revolutionize the present treatment of coins and open up a new field of design.

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Metal and Paper Currencies of The Americas

This digest of the "Metal and Paper Currencies of The Americas" was begun in December and will be continued for a few months. It has been compiled by James A. G. Pennington, of the Specialties Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, from reports received from representatives of the Departments of Commerce and State and from the Treasury Department. Similar compilations of the currency of other parts of the world have been published by us previously, also by Mr. Pennington.

The terms "silver," "nickel," "copper," etc., indicate that the coins contain fifty per cent. or more of the metal named. The metal composition of the coins varies greatly in different countries.

As this list was compiled a few months ago, before Great Britain suspended the gold standard, the value of the pound sterling in United States currency is given as of the gold basis—$4.8665. As the present value of the pound is subject to fluctuation, the compiler's figures will be used throughout the series of papers.

(Continued From Last Month.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(From data supplied by the Treasury Department.)

The official unit of currency of the United States of America is the dollar, divisible into 100 parts (cents). The gold dollar, which consists of 1.5046 grams of fine gold, is the standard unit of value.

The United States Code of Laws (1926), title 31, Chapter 8, Section 314, reads as follows: "The dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains (1.6718 grams) of gold nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Treasury to maintain such parity."

The metal currency of the United States of America consists of the following coins: Gold, $20, $10, $5, $2½ and $1.

The coinage of the $2.50 was discontinued by act of April 11, 1930. The coinage of the $1 was discontinued by act of September 26, 1890.

The only United States coin which has been demonetized is the trade dollar of 420 grains (27.216 grams), authorized by act of February 12, 1873, which was discontinued February 19, 1887. All other coins issued retain their legal tender status.

Foreign currencies are not legal tender in the United States, but Cana-

dian and Mexican coins circulate along the borders as a matter of convenience. There are not restrictions on the importation or exportation of gold, silver or minor coins or bullion.

There are five kinds of paper currency currently issued and in circulation in the United States: Three Treasury issues—gold certificates, silver certificates and United States notes, and two bank issues—national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes. They are described as follows:

Treasury Issues—Gold certificates, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20 and $10; silver certificates, $1; United States notes, $5 and $2.

Bank Issues—National bank notes, $100, $50, $20, $10 and $5; Federal Reserve notes, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10 and $5.

Bank issues are national bank notes receivable for all public dues, redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States. Federal Reserve notes are receivable for all public dues and on all accounts by Federal Reserve banks, national banks and other member banks; redeemable on demand in gold at the United States Treasury, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank.

All kinds of United States currency are printed by the wet intaglio process from engraved plates. The greatest possible skill is used in the engraving and in the printing, that exact reproduction by counterfeiters may be circumvented. In such connection the greatest dependence is placed on the portrait which is placed in every face design, and which is uniform for a denomination, irrespective of the kind of currency. The composition of the paper used for currency is 75 per cent. linen and 25 per cent. cotton, all new rags. The paper contains a distinctive feature: For the old series, small segments of red and blue silk fiber localized in two rows; for the new series, small segments of red and blue silk fiber distributed throughout the paper.

On July 10, 1929, the Treasury Department inaugurated an important change in the physical aspect of the paper currency of the United States. The size was reduced, with wholly new designs on a denominational basis. Accordingly, since July 10, 1929, the old-size currency has been in process of retirement (replacement), and all such old-sized currency is retireable on receipt. The old-sized currency is designated "old series"; the new-size currency is designated "new series."

Treasury notes of 1890 were formerly issued, but in 1900 they were discontinued. Now they are cancelled and retired whenever received; $1,239,750 remained outstanding on June 30, 1931.

Federal Reserve bank notes have been issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20 and $50, but they are now being retired. On June 30, 1931, only $2,931,475 of these notes were outstanding.

Current issues of United States currency are all of the new series (reduced size) and include five kinds. For the new series the principle of denominational designs have been strictly followed. The back designs are uniform for each denomination, irrespective of kind; the face designs likewise are characteristic for each denomination as regards the important protective features (including portraits) with only sufficient variation in detail to indicate the kind.

Small unimportant amounts of discontinued (obsolete) issues of notes remain outstanding. Old demand notes, fractional currency, Treasury notes of 1890, and Federal Reserve bank notes are still in circulation, but are retired on presentation.

Foreign notes are in circulation to some extent along the Canadian border, as a matter of convenience. There are no prohibitions of law on the importation of foreign notes, but such notes are without legal status.

VENEZUELA.

The official unit of currency of Venezuela is the gold bolivar, which consists of 0.290323 gram of fine gold. The bolivar has a par value of approximately $0.192953 United States currency. The present parity of the bolivar was established by the Monetary Law of June 15, 1918.

The metal currency of Venezuela consists of the following coins: Gold, 100, 20 and 10 bolivars; silver, 5, 2 and 1 bolivar, and 50 and 25 centesimos; copper-nickel, 12½ and 5 centesimos.

The only old coin in circulation is the 2.50 bolivar silver coin of a former coinage. It has the same legal status as current coins, but its circulation is

not general. Foreign coins have almost disappeared. The importation of foreign gold coins is permitted, but payment in foreign currency is only permitted by special agreement.

The importation and circulation of foreign money not of gold is prohibited. Only the Government can import Venezuelan money of silver or nickel.

The paper currency of Venezuela consists of the following notes: 500, 100, 50, 20 and 10 bolivares.

There are no old issues of notes in circulation. The importation of foreign notes is prohibited, and they do not circulate.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(United States.)

The official unit of currency of the Virgin Islands is the gold franc, which consists of 0.290323 gram of fine gold. The franc has a par value of approximately $0.192953 United States currency. The law establishing the franc currency was passed by the Danish Parliament, approved by the Crown and became law on March 29, 1904. The franc is divisible into 100 bit, while five francs are one Danish West Indian dollar, which, however, does not exist as a coin.

The metal currency of the Virgin Islands consists of the following coins: Gold, 50, 25 and 20 francs; silver, 5, 2 and 1 franc, and 50 bit; nickel, 25 bit; copper, 10, 5 and 2½ bit.

There are no old issues of coins in circulation. The only metal currency other than francs and bit consists of United States coins. The franc currency was continued in force by Act of the United States Congress of March 3, 1917. There are no restrictions on the importation or exportation of gold, silver, or minor coins or bullion.

The paper currency of the Virgin Islands consists of the following notes: 100, 50, 10 and 5 francs.

American currency circulates freely. There are no old issues of notes in circulation. Note circulation other than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph is confined to United States notes, among which some of the old series (large size) notes are still to be found. The circulation of United States paper currency is steadily growing. There are no restrictions on the importation of foreign notes.

WINDWARD ISLANDS (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).

The official unit of currency of the Windward Islands is the pound sterling, which consists of 7.3224 grams of fine gold. The pound sterling has a par value of approximately $4.8665 United States currency, and $4.80 West Indian dollar currency. Ordinance No. 13 of 1879 fixes the value of the West Indian dollar at four shillings two pence. The present parity of the pound was established by Section 1 of the British Gold Standard Act 1925, and the British Bank Charter Act of 1844.

The metal currency of the Windward Islands consists of British coins described under the Bahama Islands. Silver, however, is legal tender without limit. The extent of the circulation of old issues of coins is not known. United States silver money circulates to a certain extent and gold coins are full legal tender.

The paper currency of the Windward Islands consists of $5 bank notes issued by Barclay's Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada, which are described under the Leeward Islands. British paper currency is in circulation to only a very limited extent. United States paper currency has a limited circulation.

Government accounts are kept in pounds, but banking and business accounts largely in West Indian dollars.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1932.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during April, 1932, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 243,500; Eagles, 271,500.

Bronze—One Cent, 2,986,000.

Chinese Copper Coins of the Twentieth Century

By JOHN A. SNELL, M. D., Soochow, China.

A nation that comprises about one-fourth the population of the entire world and that carries on the amount of trade that the Chinese do would be expected to have a very extensive coinage. How the people of China ever managed to carry on business with the old cash string is beyond our comprehension. Previous to 1900 the money of China consisted of the one-cash piece with a hole in the center. These were put up in strings of 100 and 1000. At that time a string of 100 was worth approximately five cents in U. S. currency. It was quite a task to pay a bill of $1000 with the currency of that time, for the silver coins were for the most part confined to the ports and larger centers.

The cash has been for centuries and still is the unit of Chinese currency. Various efforts have been made to change this unit, but it is too deeply inground in the lives of the people to uproot. A cash corresponds to one mill, but in exchange value it is constantly varying on account of China being on a silver standard. The actual value of present-day Chinese coins, whether of copper or silver, must correspond rather closely to the intrinsic value of the metal of which it is made. If the metal in the coin is worth more than its face value, they will be collected and sold for metal; and if the face value is very much more than the metal value the market will be flooded either by the official mints or by counterfeiters.

When the modern copper coins first appeared about 1900 one silver dollar would buy about 100, which was their normal and legal value. At the present time one dollar will purchase 260 to 350, depending on the market rate of exchange and the section of the country. When this coin first appeared it was a neat, well made and respectable coin, but it has gradually degenerated to its present cheap form of a mere piece of metal with a more or less recognized stamp on it. The past fifteen years have shown the most marked degeneration. This has been brought about by the need and greed of the military rulers. For instance, when one dollar would purchase 150 10-cash pieces the authorities would issue more coins of a lighter weight or poorer quality, and very soon, as a result, the rate would fall to 175 or 200, but the official would already have made his profit. Such a thing happened in 1915 when the coin described under number II KN 6 was issued.

In the summer of 1927 one silver dollar would purchase 175 twenty-cash pieces at the exchange shop in Hankow. But this 20-cash piece was a poor excuse for a coin. It has a very faint stamp and is the design of a coin which was regularly issued under the old Manchu regime twenty years ago in another province. The use of the old Manchu designs has been very common during the past fifteen years; in fact it seems that the same old dies have been used. The object seems to be to cover up the identity of the mint issuing the coin and to prevent the responsibility of a poor coin being placed on the official who received the profit from the coinage. This personal greed has ruined what might have been the excellent and adequate coinage for China.

The Literature.—There has been very little written on the recent copper coins of China. One of the first articles to appear was by H. A. Ramsden, of Yokahama, "Modern Chinese Copper Coins," and appeared in THE NUMISMATIST in 1911. He then described several hundred of the coins that had been issued up to that time, but his article contained many errors and omissions and his collection had been made at a distance rather than on the native soil. The only real worth-while effort to deal with these coins has been that of Woodward, who in 1926 began the publication of a series of monographs on the ten-cash pieces of each of the provinces. In each monograph he deals with a single mint or province. These began to appear in the China Journal of Science and Arts in May, 1926, and to date thirteen articles have appeared. These articles will be quite exhaustive and most dependable, although they deal only with the ten-cash pieces. Mr. Woodward has made a most comprehensive study of these coins and probably possesses the best collection in existence. There has been little else of numismatic value published on these most interesting coins. Here it is proposed to give only a brief outline and introductory study of this extensive subject. It deals only with the more common and interesting coins and

Plate Shows Coins Slightly Reduced in Size.

does not pretend to go into the minute variations which determine many more varieties than are here described.

Classification.—These coins readily fall into three main groups or divisions: Group I, or the regular provincial series, Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Group II, the Tai-Chiang-Ti-Kuo series, or national series, Figs. 4, 5 and 6. Group III, or the Republican series, Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Group I has the largest number of different specimens and greatest number of variations in design. Group II has one main design, which is common to all the provinces, and the different mints are indicated by the central character on the obverse. A list of these characters or symbols is given at the end. Group III contains many and diversified designs. The dragon has been completely eliminated from this group. Each of these groups is, in turn, subdivided into provinces or mints and are so indicated on the coin by the use of the symbol in Group II and the use of the provincial name in Groups I and III. Many of the coins of Group III have nothing on them to indicate where they were minted. In this classification letters have been used to index the provinces and an effort has been made to use as nearly as possible the initials of the province so that the coin may be the more readily located in its group and province. For instance, II KN 6 means that this is a coin of the national series, Group II, issued at the Kwang-nan mint and is coin Number 6 in the list described. Then the provincipal series is taken and each different coin is given a number. The basis of this final classification of the individual coins is made on the outstanding characteristics of the provincial series in question. In some a rosette serves as the basis, and again certain inscriptions, while in Group III it is based on general design and minor detail. The intricacies of this final classification into individual coins is almost infinite. The complexity of the Chinese and Manchu characters and the numerous forms which the dragon can assume and the various clouds with which he is ornamented has rendered it almost impossible that two dies of a given mint would be exact duplicates. To these definite difficulties may be added the great propensity of the Chinese to make things "almost like" the pattern. On the other hand, all of this adds interest to the collector and gives him in this particular collection of coins one of the richest, if not the richest, field for satisfaction of his desire to find something that has not yet been observed by others. In this modern Chinese copper coin there is an ever-present lure to the amateur to go a little further, and to the expert numismatist there is sufficient to satisfy his fondest ambition for a big undertaking.

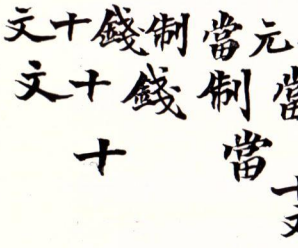
Denominations.—Up to the time of the formation of the Republic only 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cash and 1-cent pieces were minted. In recent years there has appeared in Yunan, Szechuen and Honan 50, 100 and 200 cash pieces. The 100 and 200 cash pieces are confined to the first two provinces. During the last few years these provinces have issued only the 200-cash piece and the demand for the smaller denominations has caused the people to cut the 200-cash pieces into quarters in order to be able to make change. The fact that there is not twenty times as much metal in a 200-cash piece as in 20 ten-cash pieces is sufficient explanation why the ten-cash piece is not made by a government whose tenure of office cannot be continuous. The ruling official has far more interest in his immediate profit than in the establishment of a permanent and sound coinage. For a good many years the 20-cash piece has been the prevailing coin in the Peking area, and during the past few years in the Hankow region. Along the coast and in the Shanghai section the ten-cash piece is the only one which is acceptable to the public. The 1, 2 and 5 cash pieces were never issued in large quantities, and in 1910 were not in general use. For the most part they were neatly made coins, but were very short lived. At present they are not to be found in circulation and were made originally by only a few of the mints. There have been several one-cent pieces made. One of the first coins, I KT 1, Fig. 1, made in Canton, was designated as "one hundred being equivalent to one dollar." The last coin issued by the old Ching dynasty, II G 32, was also an effort to make the copper coin exactly one-hundredth part of a dollar. During the Republican period several such have been issued. However these have completely failed to accomplish their purpose and very soon after being put on the market became in trade value only a ten cash piece.

Mints.—There have been many mints in China where the modern copper coin has been struck. Some provinces have had several mints. For in-

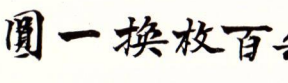
List of Chinese Inscriptions Appearing on Coins.

1—"Currency of Kuan Hsu" This is the inscription which occupies the center of the obverse of Group I coins. See any Group I coin.

2—"Made in (for) Kwangtung Province." This occurs at the top on the obverse of all Group I coins. The two characters for the province are changed according to the list of provinces.

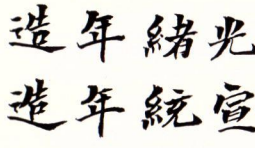


3—"Equivalent to ten cash." These are the value inscriptions occurring on the coins of all the groups at the bottom of the obverse or on the sides. While there are quite a number of these inscriptions they are all essentially one, meaning "Ten Cash."



4—"One hundred are equivalent to one dollar." This occurs on those coins whose value is one cent.

5—"Tai Ching Copper Coin." This is the chief inscription of Group II and is found in the center of all this group. It is the name of the dynasty, while the corresponding inscription on Group I is that of the emperor.



6—"Made in the Kuan Hsu Era." This occurs on the reverse side of Group II at the top and is the name of the ruling emperor.

7—"The Republic of China." Literally translated this means, "The Middle Flowery People's Kingdom." It occurs on most of Group III coins and is the most prominent inscription of the obverse.

8—"In commemoration of the opening of the Kingdoms." This occurs on the memorial coins of Group III, usually at the bottom of the obverse.

stance, Kiangsoo province has three cities where mints poured forth copper coins. Soochow, the former capital of the province, had two mints, one for dollars and one for coppers. Nanking, which has been the real capital of Kiangsoo for some years, issued the Kiangnan coppers. That portion of Kiangsoo to the north of the Yangtze river is known as Kiangpeh, and the coins marked Tsingkiang were made in Tsingkiangpu, the chief city of this territory. Now the actual mints that were established in the various provinces is impossible to learn. They have been established by one governor and dismantled by another, to be rebuilt again. Why two mints for striking copper coins should exist in one city is not explainable. Each province has its mint or mints which issue coins from time to time as required.

Production.—There is no accurate record or knowledge of the number of coins issued by any one mint, let alone the total of all the mints. Various estimates have been made of the total issued and the amount in circulation at different times. Many have been recalled from circulation, melted and reminted in a lighter weight. Ramsden claims that up to the end of 1905 over 6,000,000,000 pieces had been put into circulation. Up to the end of 1917 the Chinese Economic Bulletin estimates that 31,682,102,308 ten-cash pieces had been issued. One would judge that they had a very accurate record or they would have used round numbers. Granting that as many as 40,000,000,000 have been minted, that would be only approximately 100 coins for each individual of the entire population, which seems a rather small quantity. It is far more likely that the real number is several times that.

Metal and Weight —The chief metal used for minting these coins has been copper hardened with a little spelter. The early regulation required that they be made of 95 per cent. pure copper. For the first years of their issue these regulations had considerable influence and the coins were of full weight and purity. During the first ten years of this coinage several of the provinces put out coins of yellow brass. Judging from the coins in actual circulation, it appears that little attention has been paid by the mints to the regulation regarding composition of the metal. Coins have varied all the way from pure copper to yellow brass. This is not surprising when we know that some of the metal for coinage has been secured from the old cash with the central hole, old bronze cannon and even idols. We are told that the first coin struck after the revolution which overthrew the Ching dynasty was made from an old bronze idol in Nanchang. This is one of the very rare coins and has the inscription of the Great Han dynasty (III KI 1). It was then hoped by some that a descendant of the former Han dynasty would be put into power. The coin was rather premature, but is of great interest and value.

The regulations issued required that the weight of the ten-cash piece be two mace, or 115.16 grains. The best coins were up to this weight, but the average coin now in circulation falls far below it. Szechuen province has used brass a great deal and still uses it more than copper. Many of their coins, while made of brass, show evidence of having been thinly plated with copper. This is also true of other brass coins. It seems that the real effort has been to use the cheapest possible metal or composition that would be acceptable to the public.

Quality.—Aside from the question of metallic quality, the workmanship on these coins is a matter worthy of attention. It is rather striking how the coins of certain provinces are as neat and well made as any to be found in Western countries. This is particularly true of Kwangtung Province, Fig. 1, and of Group II of Hupen, Fig. 6. Again, all the coins of certain provinces will be poorly struck; the dies carelessly made, gross errors will occur and the general appearance be that of careless, poor work. It is almost impossible to find a perfect coin in Group II of Kiangsi province. A correct English inscription is not to be found among the Kirin provincial series, Fig. 2. The percentage of well-made coins in a thousand secured from an exchange shop is strikingly low. Poorly stamped ones and misstrikes seem to be put into circulation with no regard for perfection. Some of these imperfections make interesting coins.

In United States coins the relationship of the obverse and the reverse is always correct, and in turning the coin it must be revolved on its horizontal axis to have the opposite side right side up when it is turned. In the modern Chinese copper coin, when correctly made, the coin should be revolved

Name of Province.	Symbol.	Chinese Character.	Chinese Symbol.
Anhui	AH	安徽	皖
Chekiang	CK	浙江	浙
Chihhi	CL	直隸	直
Fukien	FK	建福	閩
Fengtien	FT	天奉	奉
Honan	HO	南河	汴
Hunan	HU	南湖	湘
Hupeh	HP	北湖	鄂
Hupoo and Peiyang	PY	部戶 洋北	
Kiangsi	KT	西江	贛
Kiangnan	KN	南江	寧
Kiangsoo	KS	蘇江	蘇
Kirin	K	林吉	吉
Kwangsi	KW	西廣	粵
Kwangtung	KT	東廣	粵
Shansi	SI	西山	山
Shantung	ST	東山	東
Szechuen	SC	川四	川
Tsingkiang	TK	江清	淮
Yunnan	YN	南雲	雲
			Huan	皖
			Che	浙
			Chi	直
			Ming	閩
			Fung	奉
			Bien	汴
			Shiang	湘
			Ngau	鄂
			Kung	贛
			Ning	寧
			Su	蘇
			Chi	吉
			Kuei	粵
			Yueh	粵
			Shan	山
			Tung	東
			Ch'uan	川
			Huai	淮
			Yun	雲

List of Dates of the Sexagenary Cycle.

1902	壬寅	1908	戊申
1903	癸卯	1909	己酉
1904	甲辰	1910	庚戌
1905	乙巳	1911	辛亥
1906	丙午	1912	壬子
1907	丁未		

in its vertical axis to secure the correct position of the opposite side. Many of the mints seem to have been rather careless on this matter of relation of obverse and reverse and allowed the two dies to take various positions, so that a large percentage of the coins are irregular in position. Ramsden placed sufficient importance on this to classify an irregular position as a separate variety. To give heed to this as a point of classification would make the task of the collector of these coins beyond the realm of possibility. It simply is another point of careless workmanship.

Forgeries or counterfeits are also very common and are usually accepted by the public without question. It is easy enough to put several worthless coins in a package of 100 and no one take he time to examine each one when 30 or 40 are passed in a transaction. At several times large quantities of forgeries have been dumped on the market through the exchange shops. One of the most interesting and common of these forgeries is a Korean cent restamped with some provincial design. This often has the stamp of different provinces of the obverse and reverse.

Dates.—There are two methods of dating coins in China. The most common is by the Sexagenary Cycle which China has now used for more than 4500 years. The other is by the year of the ruling emperor. The latter is illustrated by the "Third year of Hsuan Tung" on coin II G 32, and the "Fifth year of the Republic" on coin III G 10. The Sexagenary Cycle repeats itself every 60 years and is made up of ten stems and twelve branches, each represented by a Chinese character. One of each of these is used to express a certain year. 1927 is the fourth year of the seventy-seventh cycle and is indicated by the two characters for the fourth year of the cycle. At the end is appended a list of the combinations and corresponding dates of our calender which covers the period of these coins.

It might well be stated here that the use of a certain date on one of these coins does not necessarily mean that the coin was issued in that particular year. 1906, Fig. 5, and 1907, Fig. 4, appears on more coins than all the rest of the years together. It is not at all unusual for a date several years back to be used on a coin, and there are a few where the name of Hsuan Tung has been used on one side and on the other side a year previous to his reign. It is not more than half of these coins that have a date at all. In those without date, simply the name of the emperor, dynasty or Republic is used. During the time of the Republic a great many of the old Ching dynasty coins have been issued. Those of Group II are consistently dated, while those of Group III are rarely dated. In Group I some of the provinces have dated most of their coins and others have entirely omitted the date.

Inscription.—These coins contain inscriptions in three languages, the Manchu, Chinese, and English. The Manchu was the language of the Ching dynasty, which was overthrown in the revolution of 1911, and it is easy to understand why their language should have a place on the coins. The Chinese inscription usually holds the important and dominating position on the coin. The dynasty, the emperor, the province and the value are usually properly expressed in the Chinese language. The prominence given to the English language is evidence of the great foreign influence in the country. This will be a testimony to all future generations of this influence. The Republican coins have with one exception left off all Manchu characters. Of course their use of the old designs and dies have not been official and such coins issued during the time of the Republic are looked upon officially as having been issued at their correct time. There are a few coins on which there appears no English, notably ICK and III G 11. It is generally felt that the English language has had too prominent a place on the coins and has also been greatly abused. In looking over these coins it is very evident that the engravers were often not very familiar with the alphabet. A list of the most common and important Chinese inscriptions is given at the end with their translations.

COIN COLLECTION STOLEN.

A collection of coins, valued at $2,000, was recently stolen from the home of Miss Helen Smith, 4513 Chester avenue, Philadelphia. The collection was bequeathed to her recently and included a number of California gold issues.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration. C.—Central illustration on note. L.—Left end illustration

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

GETTYSBURG.

Bank of Gettysburg.

(Organized in 1814. Changed to Gettysburg National Bank in 1864.)

208. $1. C., shield bearing eagle; Ceres right, Commerce left. R., and L., medallion head. June 11, 1841.

209. $1. C., ornamental 1 in green, young lady beside stream at right. R., 1 below. L., young lady, distant reapers. Feb. 22, 1862. (Amer. Bank Note Co., engravers.)

210. $2. C., Commerce. R., dog on safe. L., Ceres seated. Feb. 22, 1862. (Amer. Bank Note Co., engravers.)

211. $5. C., beehive, Industry right, Justice left. R., 5 on medallion head. L., Bacchus. June 11, 1841.

212. $5. C., shield, white family right, Indian family left. R., Bacchus, 5 above, FIVE below. L., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Phila & N. Y., engravers.)

213. $10. C., shield bearing eagle, Ceres right, Commerce left. R., medallion head, TEN above, 10 below. L., medallion head, TEN above, X below. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Phila. & N. Y., engravers.)

214. $20. C., portrait of Washington, surmounted by eagle, Justice and Ceres on right, Liberty on left. R., medallion head, XX above, 20 below. L., Liberty and eagle, 20 above, XX below.

215. $50. C., farmer, sailor and mechanic. R., 50 on medallion head, 50 below. L., 50, L above and below.

Gettysburg Bank.

216. $5. C., conestoga wagon drawn by four horses; barn and house in background, FIVE right, V left. R., Five—FIVE—dol across. L., 5 and GETTYSBURG BANK in oval, DOL above, FIVE below. Nov. 1, 1821. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)

Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

217. 12½c. C., title, 12½ CENTS at upper right. L., TWELVE & A HALF CENTS across.

Gettysburg Railroad Company.

GIRARD.

Battles and Baily, Bankers.

Battles' (R. S.) Bank (Chartered in 1859.)

GREAT BEND.

Agricultural Bank.

Great Bend Bridge Company.

218. 4c. C., FOUR 4 CENTS. R., 4 CENTS above. L., No. 152 above. June 9, 1816.

219. 12½c. C., TWELVE ½ 12½ CENTS across; 12½ Cents at upper right. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY across. June 7, 1816. Printed by T. & J. Swords, New York.

GREENCASTLE.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Green Castle (Closed prior to 1830.)

220. $5. C., spread eagle, fasces, caduceus and plow, 5 at right, V on 5 at left. R., FRANKLIN COUNTY across. L., FIVE across. June 3rd, 1815. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engrs.)

GREENSBURGH.

Barclay's (Thomas J.) Bank.

(Opened in 1854. Changed to Barclay Bank. Then to Barclay-Westmoreland Trust Company.)

Westmoreland Bank (Capital in 1830, $107,033.)

221. $3. C., farmer plowing, 3 each side. R., large 3 on PENNSYLVANIA across. L., THREE 3 DOLLARS across. 30 March, 1815.

HANOVER.

Hanover Branch Railroad Company (Chartered March 16, 1847.)

Hanover Savings Fund Society (Organized in 1835.)

HANOVER TOWNSHIP (Wilkes-Barre P. O.)

Peoples Bank (Organized in 1833. Changed to Peoples State Bank.)

HARMONY.

Harmony Institute (Closed prior to 1830.)

222. $3. C., title, 3 at upper right and left. R., THREE DOLLARS across. L., THREE across. April 10, 1817.

223. $5. C., allegorical figure, globe, etc., V at right, 5 at left. R., V FIVE V across. L., PENNSYLa. on 5; FIVE below, DOL above. August 5, 1817.

224. $10. C., allegorical figure, X at right, 10 at left. R., 10 TEN 10 across. L., PENNSYLa. on X; TEN below, DOL above. August 5, 1817. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)

HARRISBURG.

Allegheny Swatara Bank.

Bank of Pennsylvania, Branch.

Bank of Swatara.

Dauphin Deposit Bank.

(Chartered in 1833. Changed to Dauphin Deposit Trust Company.)

Farmers Bank.

Harrisburg Bank.

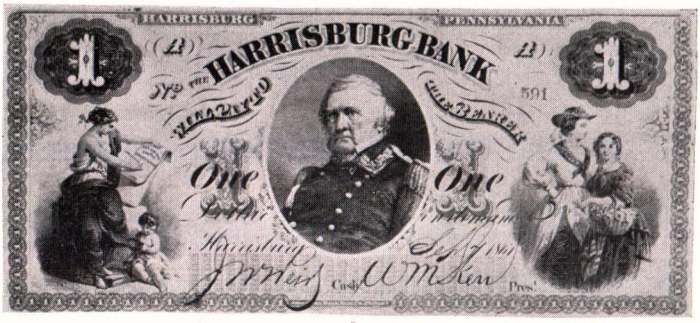
(Chartered in 1814. Succeeded by Harrisburg National Bank in 1864.)

225. 25c. C., 25, 25 each side. R. and L., QUARTER DOL. across. Aug., 1815.

226. $1. C., spread eagle on shield, 1 each side. R. and L., medallion

head, 1 above and below. 17th May, 1841. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Phila., engrs.)

227. $1. C., title of bank, two stonecutters at work below. R., Liberty, 1 above, view of State House below. L., Ceres, 1 above, State arms below. Re-issue. Jan. 1, 1851. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Phila. & New York, engrs.)



No. 228.

228. $1. C., large portrait of General Scott. R., two girls, 1 above. L., allegorical figure, child, etc., 1 above. Black and green print. Sept. 7, 1861. (American Bank Note Co., Phila., engrs.)

229. $2. C., shield surmounted by eagle, Liberty right, Justice left, 2 each side. R. and L., medallion head, 2 above and below. 17th May, 1841.

230. $2. C., title of bank, farmer, sailor and mechanic below. R., Ceres kneeling, young lady standing, 2 above, State arms below. L., Liberty, TWO above, view of State House below. Re-issue. Jan. 1, 1851.

231. $2. C., sailor seated on gun carriage, soldier, flags; distant fort, 2 each side above and below. R., allegorical figure, 2 above. L., allegorical figure, beehive, and flowers, 2 above. 1861.

232. $5. C., view of State buildings, 5 right, V left. R., V and HARRISBURG, PENNSYLa. in oval, FIVE above, DOLL below. L., FIVE, 5 above and below. May 14, 1819. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engrs.)

233. $5. C., milkmaid, cows, cabin, trees, etc., 5 on medallion head each side. R. and L., 5 on medallion head, 5 above and below. 17th May, 1841.

234. $5. C., Justice kneeling, V each side. R. and L., Ceres, 5 above and below. Sept. 4, 1848.

235. $5. C., title of bank, view of State House below. R., allegorical representation of Agriculture. L., allegorical representation of Commerce and Industry. Mar. 1, 1860.

236. $5. C., figure of America, 5 each side R., girl's head, 5 above, -V- below. L., boy's head, 5 above, V below.

237. $10. C., view of State buildings, 10 right, X left. R., 10 and HARRISBURG, PENNSYLa. in oval, TEN above, DOL below. L., TEN, 10 above and below. May 4, 1829.

238. $10. C., Goddess of Liberty seated, city in distance, TEN each side. R. and L., two allegorical figures.

239. $10. Have no description.

240. $20. Have no description.

241. $20. C., State House, 20 at left. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above and below. L., Indian erect holding hatchet, 20 below.

242. $50. C., woman, man in boat, State House in distance on right, 50 each side. R. and L., Justice.

243. $100. C., Liberty seated, State House in distance on right, 100 each side. R. and L., cherub, plow, sheaf of wheat, etc.

Lebanon Valley Railroad Company (Chartered April 1, 1836.)

Mechanics Bank.

Mechanics Savings Bank (Organized in 1853.)

Northern Central Railroad Company (Consolidation of different lines, 1854.)

Philadelphia Bank, Branch (Organized in 1810. Sold in 1817.)

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad Company.

(In March, 1823, the Pennsylvania Legislature made the first incorporation of a railroad by chartering a company to build a railroad line from Philadelphia to Columbia. The corporate title was "The President, Directors and Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." There was no reference made to using steam; horses were to be used for motive power. The charter was unused and the construction of the road was later undertaken by the Commonwealth as a public work, the State itself beginning the location in 1828. It was completed in 1834.)

State Capitol Bank.

Swatara Bank (Closed prior to 1830.)

Wisconisco Canal and Coal Company.

244. 25c. May 1, 1838. Have no description.
245. 50c. May 1, 1838. Have no description.
246. $1. May 1, 1838. Have no description.
247. $2. May 1, 1838. Have no description.

HAWLEY.

Pennsylvania Coal Company (Chartered April 3, 1848.)

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Bank of Central Pennsylvania (Refer to Central Bank of Pennsylvania.)

Bryan's (Richard R.) Bank.

(Opened in 1850. Formerly Farmers Bank of Lancaster, Branch. Changed to Bryan, Glenn and Company's Bank.)

Bryan, Glenn and Company's Bank (Formerly Richard R. Bryan's Bank.)

Central Bank of Pennsylvania.

248. $5. C., farmer with sickle and sheaf seated in an ornamental V. R., an elderly man seated on a bank under tree, boy and dog, portrait of young lady below. L., Ceres seated, 5 above and below.
249. $5. Similar to No. 248, excepting red lathework covering note. Feb. 14, 1859. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Phila. & N. Y., engrs.)
250. $10. C., two miners at work in mine, 10 at left. R., portrait of Webster, X above. L., TEN, X above. TEN in red.
251. $10. Similar to No. 250, excepting red lathework covering note. Feb. 14, 1859.
252. $20. C., Indian seated on ground, river and distant mountains, 20 at left. R., portrait of Buchanan, XX above. L., TWENTY on red ground across. 20 in red.
253. $50. C., view of factories, river and bridge in foreground. R., portrait of two children with flowers, L above. L., portrait of Jackson, 20 above. FIFTY in white.
254. $100. C., three horses, goat and kid drinking from trough; sheep and distant farmhouse. R., 100. L., C.

Exchange Bank, Branch (of Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.)

Farmers Bank of Lancaster, Branch.

(Opened in 1849. Changed to Richard R. Bryan's Bank in 1850.)

Gardner's (James) Bank.

Hollidaysburg Bank.

255. $5. Have no description.
256. $10. Have no description.

Johnston, Jack and Company's Bank.

HONESDALE.

Honesdale Bank.

(Chartered in 1836. Changed to Honesdale National Bank in 1864.)

257. $1. C., 1, gentleman's portrait at right. R., dog and safe, ONE on 1 above. L., boy and girl seated under tree, cows, and sheep, 1 below. Black and green print. Aug. 1, 1861.
258. $1. Similar to No. 257, excepting black and red print.
259. $2. C., interior view of mine, miners at work, 2 each side. R., girl seated, fruit, etc., 2 above. L., gentleman's portrait, 2 above. Black and green print. Aug. 1, 1861.
260. $2. Similar to No. 259, excepting black and red print.
261. $5. C., Goddess of Plenty seated receiving gold from Mercury flying in clouds, griffin on safe at left, 5 each side. R., Liberty seated, eagle, V above and below. L., Minerva seated, V above and below.
262. $10. C., blacksmith seated on right of an anvil, lady seated on left. R., X. L., TEN across.
263. $20. C., cherub flying in clouds, XX at right, 20 at left. R., TWENTY across. L., lady seated, State arms, vessel, etc., XX below.
264. $20. C., State arms, XX at left. R., portrait of a man, 20 above. L., TWENTY across.
265. $50. C., L, 50 at left. R., Ceres seated, figure of Jupiter, eagle, 50 below. L., FIFTY across.
266. $50. C., men pushing car from the mouth of a coal pit, miner standing with pickax on his shoulder. R., gentleman's portrait, 50 above. L., FIFTY above and below.
267. $100. C., shield bearing a canal scene, buffalo on right, Indian seated on left, C at left. R., portrait of a gentleman, 100 above. L., interior view of mine, miners at work, coal cars, 100 above.

HULMEVILLE.

Farmers Bank of Bucks County.

(Incorporated October 31st, 1814. Removed to Bristol in 1823.)

268. $1. C., title of bank, "18 Miles from Philadelphia" above, 1 right, ONE left. R., ONE across. L., ONE DOLLAR across. (W. Harrison, Sc.) (Issue of 1815.)
269. $2. Similar to No. 268, excepting denomination. (Issue of 1815.)
270. $3. Similar to No. 268, excepting denomination. (Issue of 1815.)
271. $5. C., Ceres seated, V right, 5 left; "Near Philada." lower center. R., FIVE across. L., BUCKS COUNTY across.
272. $10. C., sheaf of wheat, 10 each side. R., "X" and "18 MILES from PHILADELPHIA" in oval, 10 above and below. L., "X" and "Nine MILES from TRENTON" in oval; FARMERS below, BANK above. March 2, 1818.
273. $20. Have no description.
274. $50. Have no description.
275. $100. C., Ceres seated, sheep, 100 each side. R., "C" on "100" and "18 MILES Fm. PHILADELPHIA" in oval, ONE above, HUNd below. L., "100" and "9 MILES FROM TRENTON" in oval; HUNd. above, ONE below. (William Harrison, engraver, of Philadelphia, engraved the plate. Charles V. Harrison, copperplate printer, printed the bank notes.)

HUNTINGDON.

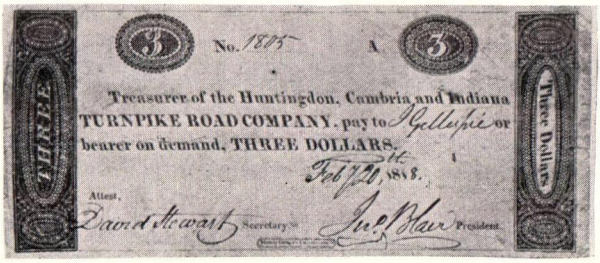
Bell, Garrettson and Company's Bank.

Huntingdon Bank (Closed prior to 1830.)

276. $3. C., sculptor carving 3 in marble, 3 on DOLLARS at left. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., THREE DOLLARS across. 8 Aug., 1815. (Engraved by W. Kneass, Philada.)
277. $5. C., man tending puddling furnace, 5 each side. R., V. L., PENNSYLVANIA and FIVE in oval, FIVE below, DOLL above. 22 Mar., 1814. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)

Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co.

278. 6¼c. Have no description.
279. 12½c. C., 12½ CENTS each side. R., 12½ CENTS across. L., TWELVE ½ CENTS across. April 22d, 1816.
280. 25c. Have no description.
281. $1. C., title, 1 on upper right and left. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., ONE across. Oct. 7, 1816.
282. $1. Similar to No. 281, excepting pink-tinted paper.
283. $2. Have no description.



No. 284.

284. $3. C., title, 3 on upper right and left. R., THREE DOLLARS across. L., THREE across. Feb. 20, 1818. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)

INDIANA.

Sutton and Stewart's Bank.

JERSEY SHORE.

Jersey Shore Bank.

285. $1. C., lady's portrait, 1 at left. R , gentleman's portrait, 1 above. L., barnyard scene, ONE below.
286. $5. C., elderly man and child, bust of Washington on table, V each side. R., gentleman's portrait, 5 above. L., lady's portrait, 5 above.
287. $5. C., men and shanty on raft, man in boat, white FIVE below. R., miners at work in mine, 5 above. L., Ceres, FiVve above. Sept. 7, 1858.
288. $10. C., shield bearing train, two sheaves on right, milkmaid on left, red TEN below. R. and L., portrait of a man.
289. $20. C., bull's head in a circle on shield, two men on right, woman sewing on left, red 20 below. R., young lady's portrait, 20 above. L., portrait of Buchanan, XX above.

JOHNSTOWN.

Bell, Smith and Company's Bank.

KINGSTON.

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

(Chartered March 24, 1853.)

KITTANNING.

Kittanning Bank.

290. $1. C., farmer plowing. R., two children, 1 above. L., portrait.
291. $1. Similar to No. 290, excepting ONE in green on lower center. May 15, 1861.
292. $5. C., bust of Washington, three allegorical figures in clouds, white FIVE below. R., gentleman's portrait, 5 above. L., portrait of a girl, FIVE on V above. May 9, 1864.
293. $10. C., four allegorical figures, globe, flag, shield and sword. R., man's portrait, 10 above. L., portrait of girl holding parrot, 10 above.

KUTZTOWN.

Kutztown Produce Exchange.

294. 2c. C., rooster and chicken, sheaf on lower center. R., 2 in oval. November 15, 1862.

(To Be Continued.)

Sidelights on Numismatics

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 227, May, 1932, issue of The Numismatist.)

NO. 13—THE COIN DEALER AND COIN COLLECTOR "DE LUXE."

The coin dealer who enters the numismatic field with the serious expectation of becoming rich in a short time is prompted by false hopes, of which he is sure to be disillusioned before long. There are no fortunes to be made nowadays in the coin business. The majority of sincere coin collectors are individuals in moderate circumstances, who make up for their lack of wealth by their honest enthusiasm for their chosen hobby, their fidelity, their love of the beautiful, their taste for art, and their fondness for the numismatic memorials that have descended to us from the dim and distant past to delight us with their mute messages from our revered forefathers.

The true collector buys without counting the cost or contemplating the possible future losses or profits; he is free from the cold, calculating designs of the mere hoarder or speculator. To him, an old coin is not to be scorned nor despised merely because of its poor preservation due to the ravages of time, or its cheapness of price. Every antique coin is entitled to its share of respect, be it cheap or costly; intact or impaired; fine or poor. The dealer who refuses to handle the cheaper grade of coins misses a large and lucrative clientele.

I have known dealers who seek a short path to affluence by catering only to the wealthy "collectors." Such customers buy only the greatest rarities in the highest preservation. Only two per cent. of all the existing coins meet the rigid requirements of these "connoisseurs," and any dealer who depends upon such capricious purchasers for a livelihood has missed his calling and would be better off in the pursuit of some other occupation.

I have, in my collection, coins ranging in price from two cents to two hundred and fifty dollars. Strange to say, I have derived the most pleasure from the coins costing less than fifty cents each. The "dealer de luxe" who refuses to handle any and every class of coins that comes his way, is neglecting a large and promising number of collectors and has only himself to blame if he does not achieve financial success.

When I met a collector who boasts that he admits into his cabinet only the highest rarities in the finest condition I know immediately that he can never make the acquaintance of about ninety-eight per cent. of the available pieces, and that he is totally devoid of the instincts and attributes of the true collector. From such a deluded and misguided dilettante I flee as quickly as from a contagious disease lest I be infected with the germ of sordid commercialism and robbed of the genuine pleasure to be found in real collecting.

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Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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¼ Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
½ Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
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One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

A STANDARD CLASSIFICATION FOR COINS.

In last month's issue we published a communication from Dr. Skeen, of Gary, Ind., the burden of which was that in buying coins the descriptions of "proof" and "uncirculated" do not always truly represent the condition of the coins. In a communication from the California Coin Club, also published last month, Mr. Kean touched on the same subject and suggested that a committee be appointed at the next convention of the A. N. A. to prepare a standard classification for the condition of coins.

The writer has attended nearly every convention of the A. N. A. for the last twenty-five years and this question has been before most of these gatherings, either on the floor of the convention or in discussions in the exhibit room, and the problem is no nearer a solution than it was in 1907.

The difficulty is not in preparing such a standard classification, because there is very little difference of opinion among collectors on this point. The apparently insurmountable objection to it is that no one would feel compelled to adhere to it after once adopted. Many dealers and catalogers who have been selling coins for years have their own standards, which they have used for years and which they honestly believe to be fair and just to all concerned. The dealer who prepares a catalog for an auction sale has the owner of the coins to please as well as the buyer of the coins.

The complaint that the terms "proof" and "uncirculated" do not in many cases fairly represent the condition of a coin is, we believe, justified. There are many kinds of "proof" and "uncirculated" coins. The demand seems to

be for some qualifying adjective for coins in these two highest degrees of preservation. When a bidder or prospective buyer sees a coin he wants described as "proof," he forms a mental picture of it in brilliant, perfect condition, without tarnish or flaws of any kind and thinks how beautiful it will be when he gets it. When it comes he may be sadly disappointed in its appearance, even though he admits it is a "proof," as described.

In the absence of any qualifying adjectives in the printed descriptions of coins in these two conditions, it may not be out of place for bidders to qualify their bids. For instance, a man who wishes to bid on a coin described as "proof" can send a bid on it with the qualification, "if brilliant and perfect; if not, cancel the bid."

Perhaps an equally good solution of the problem may be found in a sentence in Dr. Skeen's communication, which we quote: "Do not think for a moment but that the customers will soon learn where to send for uncirculated and proofs when they get what they order."

MEDAL FOR FOURTH CENTENARY OF SAN VICENTE.

To commemorate the fourth centenary of the city of San Vicente, the Brazilian Numismatic Society of Sao Paulo has issued a medal struck in silver and bronze, which is illustrated here.

In the upper half of the obverse is shown a vessel of the fifteenth century sailing. Above (translation) "Fourth Centenary of Colonization of Brazil." The lower half shows four medallions with busts of John III, Martin Affonso, John Ramalho and Tibiraca. In the center, a shield with "S. Vicente, 1532."

The reverse has a map of South America, showing the location of San Vicente, the Equator and the meridian dividing the South American continent between the crowns of Portugal and Spain. The inscription is (translation): "To Great Brazil Our People Turn." In the exergue (translation): "Issued by the Brazilian Numismatic Society, San Paulo, 22-1-1932."

The medal measures 60 millimeters. About 200 were struck in bronze and 80 in silver. The dies were officially destroyed after the celebration.

NUMISMATICS IN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

It is gratifying to note that another historical institution has added a department of numismatics to its other divisions of State history and that a collection of numismatic specimens having their origin in the State has been placed on exhibition. This time it is the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. The formation of this exhibit had its origin in the Oho State Numismatic Society, formed more than twenty-five years ago by collectors in Ohio (but inactive for several years) without any definite plans for its housing after being formed. The Ohio Historical Society was finally prevailed upon to provide a room and the collection has been installed there.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, an ex-President of the A. N. A., has been one of the most active figures in organizing this exhibit and has been chosen curator of numismatics. He has donated his personal collection of Ohio paper money, which has already been placed on exhibition. The numismatic side of a State is fully as important as other branches of its history, and similar institutions would do well to establish such divisions. There may be obstacles in the way, chief of which may be lack of funds and the lack of competent curators, but Ohio at least has demonstrated that in time such difficulties can be overcome.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Iraq—A set of five coins were issued in 1931 for Iraq (a British mandate), formerly Mesopotamia, in Turkey in Asia, as follows: 50 and 20 fils,

Silver 50 Fils.

in silver, with reeded edges; 10 fils, in nickel, with scalloped edge; 2 fils and 1 fil, in copper. All are of the same type. This is said to be only the

Nickel 10 Fils.

second time that the portrait of a Mohammedan ruler has appeared on coins, the first having been King Fuad, of Egypt. The portrait on the coins of Iraq is that of King Feisal.

HARD TIMES MONEY OF THE PANIC OF 1907.

Reading the article on wooden money of Tenino, Wash., in the April issue of THE NUMISMATIST brings to memory the Hard Times money of the Koons Lumber and Supply Company of Mississippi, near Biloxi.

Money was as scarce, or more so, in Mississippi during the short panic than in most parts of the country, and this company conceived the idea of issuing its own medium of exchange and keeping all the U. S. money which came in. The coins were struck in aluminum and were in denominations of $1, 50c., 25c., 10c. and 5c.

The company, besides operating a lumber and supply business, had a large grocery and general merchandise store, and when a customer came in to buy merchandise they took the man's U. S. money and gave him in change their own coins, giving the customer a small premium on each dollar, generally 5 or 6 per cent., in this way getting most of the trade in the neighborhood and at the same time keeping all U. S. money for their outside buying.

Their tokens could be exchanged with any other business concern, but when they came back to this company for redemption they were taken in trade only. For instance, if a man bought a sack of flour from Koons and

received in change $1.50 in tokens and then bought a pair of trousers from another merchant, and he, in turn, took the tokens for the trousers he must then buy some of Koons merchandise to spend the $1.50 he received for the trousers.

Eventually the tokens were all redeemed and most of them were destroyed, except about 25 sets, which are now in the hands of the successors of this company. The writer has two sets in uncirculated condition.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1932.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Bulgaria—A recent issue of this country is a silver coin of King Boris II, of 100 leva, dated 1930, with a bust of the king on the obverse.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Austria—Another commemorative issue in the Austrian series of such coins has just been struck. It is for Franz Joseph Haydn, composer, who

was born March 31, 1732, at Rohrau, Lower Austria. Several similar issues for composers, musicians, etc., have recently been issued in Austria, which have been illustrated in these pages.

THE COUNTERMARKED STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLARS.

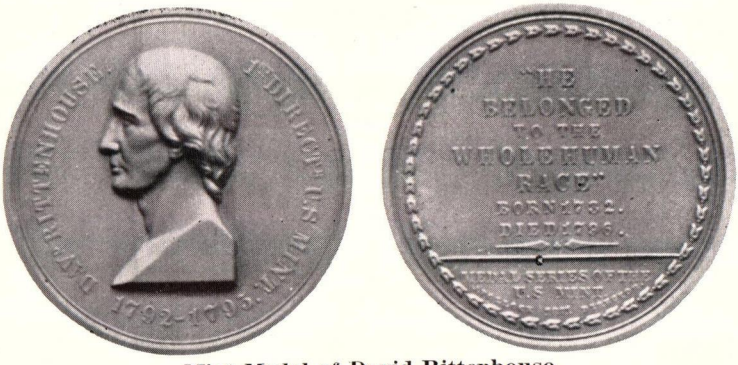
A good lead as to the origin of the countermarked Stone Mountain commemorative half dollars has been furnished by Member Charles H. Drake, of Braselton, Ga., whose communication appears below. What he says applies particularly to Georgia, but it no doubt explains the Tennessee stamp as well. These countermarked pieces of Tennessee were referred to in our April and May issues. Mr. Drake's letter follows:

"The Stone Mountain Memorial Association, headed by Hollins Randolph, of Atlanta, Ga., had control of the distribution and sale of the Stone Mountain Memorial half dollar. Although its face value was only fifty cents, the coin was sold for $1 each and several hundred thousand of them were sold at this price. After the memorial was well under way a disagreement be-

tween Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, and the officials of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association resulted in the dismissal of Borglum. Within a few months another noted sculptor, Augustus Lukeman, was secured by the association to finish the memorial. At this time the association was running short of funds, and to raise additional money they numbered consecutively several hundred of the coins in mint condition and sent them to the Mayors of all towns in Georgia (probably to some other States) with the request that they be advertised and sold for the highest bid and the money received from the sale of these numbered coins be returned to the association for completing the carving of Confederate heroes on the face of Stone Mountain by Mr. Lukeman. As only one numbered coin was sent to each town for auction, it is not believed that any sold for less than $10 each, and many sold for $50 or more each."

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT.

On April 8 Philadelphia celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Rittenhouse, pioneer American astronomer, mathematician, clock maker and intimate friend of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. The celebration consisted of an exhibit of his famous orrery at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at 1300 Locust street, and a public meeting of the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, of the American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania.



Mint Medal of David Rittenhouse.

David Rittenhouse was born April 8, 1732, in the old white stone house that stands near the Rittenhouse street entrance to Fairmount Park. His boyhood and early manhood were spent near Norristown. In 1749 he became a clock and mathematical instrument maker. A number of his clocks, both one and eight day, are still in use in and around Philadelphia. Interested in surveying, he made his own instruments. In 1763 he surveyed the boundaries of Delaware and Philadelphia, groundwork for Mason and Dixon, who in 1766 ran their line for 160 miles, which Rittenhouse extended in 1779. Altogether, he laid the entire boundary of Pennsylvania.

At 23 he made his orrery for determining the movement of heavenly bodies, and in 1770, at his home on the southwest corner of Seventh and Arch streets, he built a brick observatory, the first and for many years the only observatory in America, and on June 24, 1778, he made America's first scientific observation of the sun's eclipse. In 1771 he was elected secretary of the American Philosophical Society and succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president in 1791. From 1779 to 1782 he was professor of astronomy and vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1776 he succeeded Benjamin Franklin in the State Assembly and was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He was State Treasurer from 1777 to 1789, and the first Director of the United States Mint from its foundation in 1792 to 1795. He died June 26, 1796, and is buried in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

As the first Director of the Mint Rittenhouse became identified with numismatics. In 1871 the Mint struck a medal in commemoration of its first Director, designed by William Barber, chief engraver of the Mint at the time. The portrait is considered an excellent one. The medal is shown in the accompanying illustration through the courtesy of F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia.

The New Washington Quarter Dollar Being Coined

Early in May work began at the Philadelphia Mint on the new quarter dollar to be issued in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington. Last year it was announced that the coins would probably be struck in time for their issue on the anniversary, February 22, but they have been delayed.

John Flanagan, New York sculptor, was the winner in the competition for the design of the coin. His clay model, fifteen inches in diameter, was forwarded to the mint authorities by the officials of the Treasury Department, which will be reduced to a steel master die, then to what is known as the "hub," and then to the working dies from which the coins will be struck. This work will require about two weeks, and the coins should be ready for distribution early in June. They will be sent to the various Federal Reserve banks throughout the country, and from these the other banks will receive supplies.

Dies will also be prepared at the Philadelphia Mint for shipment to the San Francisco and Denver mints, and collectors will be able to accumulate three varieties of the coin. The Philadelphia Mint expects to turn out 100,000 of the coins a day when production gets under way.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Portugal—This republic has a new silver coin, dated 1932, the denomination of which is something of a puzzle, as it appears on the coin as 10$00.

The unit of currency of Portugal is the escudo, which has a par value of $1.08 in United States currency, although the actual value of the escudo is 4½ cents. The size of the coin indicates that its value is about 10 escudos.

WOULD RELEASE GOLD STOCK BACKING DESTROYED CURRENCY.

The following dispatch from Chicago appeared in the Wall Street Journal of a recent date:

"A plan whereby the U. S. Treasury could figuratively reach into its pocket and pull out a 'forgotten' hundred million dollar melon is proposed by Chricago economists. The proposal has its Congressional sponsor in Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democratic majority leader.

"Sponsors of the idea point out that during the Civil War, the great Chicago fire, the San Francisco earthquake, the Johnstown flood, the Florida hurricane and other major disasters large sums of paper currency were destroyed. But the gold in the Treasury vaults to redeem this vanished currency is still held to cover money that no longer exists. The sum, economists believe, approximates $100,000,000.

"The proposed passage by Congress of legislation declaring all old-size

currency issued prior to July 10, 1929, illegal tender—date of the outlawing to be set at some time in the future. From then on the old currency could be redeemed only by the U. S. Treasury and such bills would be carried as an item of the public debt bearing no interest."

Commenting on this news item, Farran Zerbe, curator of the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York City, says: "I doubt if anything of this kind could be put into practice, and even if it was I do not reason that it would make any difference to collectors or devalue the notes, since the proposal is that they be redeemed on demand at the Treasury. This being the fact, all banks would naturally accept the notes for deposit or collection. It is a wild guess for anyone to approximate the gold to be released by such enactment at $100,000,000. Much of our non-current currency yet to be redeemed is not backed with gold. This is with reference to the outstanding interest-bearing notes of 1860's, fractional currency, refunding notes 1879 and Federal Reserve Bank Notes."

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Afghanistan—The illustration schows a half rupee, dated 1929, issued by the rebel king, Bacha-I-Sakao.

TWO APPARENTLY UNPUBLISHED ROMAN COINS OF THE EMPIRE.

Since several plans have been formed for more complete listing of the types of Roman coins than that found in Cohen, I should like to record two Roman denarii which have apparently escaped complete publication hitherto, and which I acquired too late to notice in my brief article in the Frankfurter Münzzeitung for December, 1930.

The first is a denarius of Antoninus Pius (138-161 A. D.) of good silver, unknown to Mattingly and Sydenham, to be described thus:

Obv., ANTONINVSAVG PIVSPPTRPXIII Laureate head of the Emperor to right.

Rev., COS IIII A female figure standing to right, leaning with her right hand upon a rudder, her drapery hanging over her left arm; in her left hand are ears of wheat. This seems to be a personification of Tranquillity, which occurs on other coins of the reign, but not of this date.

The second is a base coin of Aemilian (253-254 A. D.), an antoninian, probably, which was in a Helbing Sale, 63, 1214, last year.

Obv., IMPCAESAEMILIANVSPFAVG Radiate bust to right, draped.

Rev., DIANAEVICTRICI Diana standing to left, holding bow and a very long arrow.

This is a variety of Cohen 10, and has apparently a good deal of zinc in the alloy.

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

A NEW WORK ON ENGLISH COINS.

The series of English coins provides an almost unlimited field for the serious student and has been the subject of a number of numismatic writers. The latest work is "English Coins," by G. C. Brooke, of the British Museum, and the collector will find that the author has given him a splendid survey of England's coinage from the seventh and eighth centuries to the present.

The book is intended to be a work of reference for field workers and museum curators, as well as students and collectors of coins. In each

period of coinage is a historical study, followed by a full list of the coins, and a list of mints is included. In his preface the author states that no attempt has been made to reproduce the form of lettering on the coins. He also states that he has found it desirable to use the more familiar spelling of the names of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Collectors will probably like the book all the more because of his "inconsistency," as he terms it, in this respect. The coins are illustrated on 64 beautiful collotype plates.

Mr. Brooke's work is published by the Dial Press, 152 West Thirteenth street, New York City.

THE COPPER COINAGE OF 1793-4-5.

I was somewhat interested to read what Mr. Lowenstam had to say about the coinage of 1793-4-5 cents and half cents, quoting Snowden. When I worked on my "History of the First United States Mint" I was unaware of Snowden's table of coinage and worked entirely independent of his information. I had access to the Mint records and dug out the facts, and if I am not mistaken my total agreed with the Government total for the three years. It follows:

	Cents.	Half Cents.	Total.
1793	110,512	35,334	1,281.79
1794 (first quarter)	273,300	58,000	3,023.00
1794 (second quarter)	216,000	.....	2,160.00
1794 (third quarter)	308,200	23,600	3,200.00
1794 (fourth quarter)	121,021	.....	1,210.21
1795 (last quarter)	37,000	25,000	498.00
Totals	1,066,033	142,534	11,373.00

I also published the copper coinage for 1796. While my figures do not agree with Snowden's, I feel sure they are correct.

My book gives the bank deposits for the year 1795, which agrees with the total coinage of $498.00.

I recall that it was quite a task to obtain the data and it was found in many places. The Mint records were not recapitulated for the three years in question.

FRANK H. STEWART.

2117 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR PAPER MONEY IS ALL WRONG, SAYS DWIGGINS.

In a recent book he has published, W. A. Dwiggins, artist and designer, criticizes our paper money and says it is all wrong. The book is entitled "Toward a Reform in Our Paper Currency." In it he talks about how the art in the design of our money "is speckled with mildew" and wonders how the money designers managed "with infallible accuracy to get all the elements out of place and all the relations wrong and all the shapes bad."

Dwiggins has invented some currency from the fictitious country of Antipodes, which currency, he says, actually was designed with a purpose. He recommends pleasantly, but with some sarcasm, that the United States try to do something similar. All the printing on the Antipodes money is easily read. It portrays a scene in the nation's history on the back. There are colors. The number and word "five" are large enough so that the holder of the note has no trouble in determining its value. The design is simple, the paper white.

Dwiggins accounts for the design of our money in the fact that Government bureaus, especially the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has "the flexibility of a glacier," is "organized and then goes into a trance." Once, a good many years ago, Dwiggins finds, the nation decided to have some money. It printed some money. And, being made by a bureau, the money became as unchangeable as the bureau. Little art seeped in.

Dwiggins decides further that "it is the art in the recipe that makes the trouble. The art they (the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) use doesn't stay fresh. "Either they buy the wrong brand, or else there is some local condition that makes any kind of art go sour in the Washington climate."

American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are $1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, $3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1932.

4089 Albert Gutentag, 10718 Earle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4090 Capt. J. W. Flanagan, 44 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4091 William M. Feeley, 59 West 90th Street, New York, N. Y.
4092 Edward H. Koontz, 565 Philadelphia Street, Indiana, Pa.
4093 Harry A. Morgan, 3309 Lambert Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4094 Willis O. Crosswhite, 1-3 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4095 R. E. McLain, 431 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
4096 Wallace T. Miller, 1085 28th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
4097 Joseph P. Moran, 59 Sheridan Avenue, Medford, Mass.
4098 Joseph H. Schooley, 9 South Main Street, Allentown, N. J.
4099 Roderick M. Baker, 611 Geyer Street, Dayton, Ohio.
4100 Harry W. Copleston, 815 West 179th Street, New York, N. Y.
4101 Raymond K. Wilmarth, 504 South Cleveland Avenue, Cushing, Okla.
4102 G. W. Schmidt, 702 East Fifth Street, Tuscumbia, Ala.
4103 Max Berenstein, 63 East 59th Street, New York, N. Y.
4104 C. E. Green, 1347 Greenleaf Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4105 Chesley J. Allen, 1302 Chetwynd Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
4106 A. John Allen, 1302 Chetwynd Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 10, 1932. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1932 the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Robert B. Warren (Coins of the Crusades).	Farran Zerbe
71 Passaic Avenue, Summit, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson
Art Heintz (United States Coins).	Norman Shultz
P. O. Box 1262, Wenatchee, Wash.	Harry T. Wilson
Frank B. Nixdorff (General),	James M. Wade
Mountain Avenue, Gillette, N. J.	Frank G. Duffield
Miss Gladys D. Wade (General).	James M. Wade
11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.	Frank G. Duffield
M. L. Schwartz (United States Coins and Medals),	Moritz Wormser
1901 D Street, Washington, D. C.	Harry T. Wilson
Louis J. Burger (United States Coins),	Ivan L. McCranner
202 South Orchard Street, Madison, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson
Valentine J. Grode (United States and Foreign Coins),	Howland Wood
97 Albert Street, Rahway, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson
William Pepper (General),	Howland Wood
356 New York Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson
Richard A. Webb (General),	Louis Goodman
2014 Jones Street, San Francisco, Calif.	Harvey L. Hansen
Perley P. Hamilton (United States Coins and Medals),	Charles A. Davis
55 Thetford Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.	Fred W. Prior
Rev. Dr. G. A. Sowash (U. S. Large and Small Cents and Half Cents),	Harry T. Wilson
152 Waugh Avenue, New Wilmington, Pa.	J. Henri Ripstra
Ralph W. Miller (United States Cents),	Harry T. Wilson
78 17th Street, Barberton, Ohio	J. Henri Ripstra
Richard W. Lloyd (General),	Harry T. Wilson
Haverford, Pa.	J. Henri Ripstra
Ray E. Carter (General),	Norman Shultz
St. Anthony, Idaho	Harry T. Wilson
Frank Valtman (United States Coins),	R. E. Davis
2632 South Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Thomas Ray Dille (United States Coins, Minor Issues),	Harry T. Wilson
235 High Street, Morgantown, W. Va.	J. Henri Ripstra
Sidney J. Haas (Roman, and Bonapartist of all countries),	Dr. R. H. Swift
P. O. Box 1183, Hollywood, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson

Max Kessler (U. S., Foreign and Ancient Coins), Moritz Wormser
694 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Harry T. Wilson
W. B. Gibson (U. S., English and French Coins), Moritz Wormser
822 South Tremaine Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. ..... Harry T. Wilson
Harold P. Johnston (United States Cents), L. L. Berkemeier
15 Union Street, Troy, Ohio ..... Harry T. Wilson
Harold L. Ballinger (Large Cents and Commemorative Halves), Dr. J. M. Henderson
3296 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio ..... George Andrews

I regret to report the death of our District Secretary for England, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, Norwood Lodge, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England. Mr. Fletcher passed away March 11, 1932.

Changes of Address.

Arthur S. Mayo, from Kaw, Okla., to Holyrood, Kan.

Robert H. Lloyd, from 15 Court Street, Buffalo, N. Y., to 93 Christiana Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

H. C. Johns, from 318½ East Stocker Avenue, Glendale, Cal., to 1526 Sixth Avenue, Apt. 3, Los Angeles, Cal.

Henry Evanson, from P. O. Box 211, Putnam, Conn., to R. F. D. No. 1, Pomfret Center, Conn.

John A. Malmgren, from 500 West Seventh Street, Jamestown, N. Y., to Almenningen, Eldsberga, Halland, Sweden.

Leo D. Phaneuf, from 424 West Magnetic Street, Marquette, Mich., to 307 West Kaye Avenue, Marquette, Mich.

P. H. Hubbard, from 333 East Lemon Avenue, Monrovia, Cal., to 209 North Myrtle Avenue, Monrovia, Cal.

Virgil E. Hermsdorfer, from 201 South Blvd., Tampa, Fla., to 1415 South Armstrong Street, Kokomo, Ind.

Herman J. Fenselau, from 14 Elliott Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to 222 Young Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR A. N. A. NOMINATIONS.

Members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby requested to exercise their privilege granted in Article 4 of our by-laws for the purpose of selecting candidates for elective offices of our Association.

The Board of Governors urges the nomination of men best qualified for the respective offices, as well as able to promptly attend the growing details of our Association.

The officers to be elected at our next Convention, in Los Angeles, Cal., August 20 to including August 26, 1932, at Convention Headquarters, Hotel Biltmore, are as follows: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian-Curator, Chairman Board of Governors and four Members of the Board.

Our General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, 535 North Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill., will receive nominations up to July 20 for official ballots and publication. Thereafter nominations are made at the Convention.

NELSON T. THORSON,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Omaha, Neb., May 5, 1932.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Valentine, D. W., "Fractional Currency of the U. S.," donated by Harley L. Freeman.

Miller-Ryder, "The State Coinages of New England," donated by Harley L. Freeman.

Belden, Bauman L., "Indian Peace Medals," donated by Moritz Wormser.

Adams, E. H., "United States Store Cards," donated by Rud. Kohler.

"Catalogue of U. S. and Colonial Coins Exhibit, 1914, A. N. S.," donated by Rud. Kohler.

Andrews, F. D. (Mehl), "United States Cents, 1816-1857," purchased.

"Catalogue of Coins in the U. S. Mint Collection, 1914," purchased.

Wismer, D. C., "New York Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money," donated by D. C. Wismer.

Wismer, D. C., "Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money Issued in Ohio," donated by D. C. Wismer.

I wish to take this opportunity to personally thank the above members for their interest in our Library and their contributions.

These books are all available to those members that wish to borrow them. Remember to send your request to me through Secretary Wilson.

The cataloguing of the Library has been completed and in the near future you may expect a complete list of the contents in THE NUMISMATIST.

CHARLES W. FOSTER,
Librarian and Curator.

May 12, 1932.

Deaths

EDWARD E. CRUTHERS.

Edward E. Cruthers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for many years a member of the A. N. A. and the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, died suddenly of a heart attack in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Station in Pittsburgh on April 19. He had been a conductor in the employ of the P. & L. E. R. R. for 35 years. He was 65 years old, and is survived by his widow, two daughters and a granddaughter.

Mr. Cruthers had been a collector of United States coins and paper money for forty years, specializing in $1 and $2 first charter notes. He had attended a number of A. N. A. conventions and had made many friends among collectors.

LIONEL L. FLETCHER.

The death is announced of Lionel L. Fletcher, Norwood Lodge, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England, on March 11. Mr. Fletcher had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years, and for the last few years had been District Secretary for England. He was also a prominent member of the British Numismatic Society.

COINS ARE CERTAINLY NOT "DRIED FISH."

A package of ancient Egyptian coins, consigned from Alexandria to the Warsaw Museum, was held up in the Custom House because the authors of the very elaborate and very high Polish tariff had made no provision for numismatic objects, and the customs officers did not know what to do about them. They eventually solved the puzzle by entering the coins as "dried fish" and levying a relatively low duty thereon. The museum has protested and will demand refund of the duty collected on the ground that the coins should have been admitted duty free as rare historical documents.

THE WASHINGTON COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

Readers of THE NUMISMATIST are reminded that Harvey L. Hansen, of Piedmont, Cal., is compiling a list of medals issued this year in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington. If any celebrations of the event have been held in your locality for which medals have been issued, you should communicate this fact to Mr. Hansen, sending, if possible, a specimen of the medal, with all available information. The list of medals will be published in THE NUMISMATIST as early as possible. Address Harvey L. Hansen, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

The Los Angeles Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 20 TO 26, 1932.

Perhaps an opportunity for A. N. A. members to visit Los Angeles and San Francisco under such favorable conditions will not be offered again for several years. The Olympic Games will be staged in Los Angeles, and those who contemplate attending the A. N. A. convention in that city the latter part of August will have the advantage of greatly reduced railroad fares and at the same time be assured of desirable hotel accommodations.

For nearly two years the California Coin Club has been preparing for the convention. It has appointed numerous committees to take care of the various details and has arranged a program of entertainment for the visitors that embraces many features not possible in any other city.

Although plans for the trip have not been perfected, it is expected that members from the East will gather in Chicago and leave there in a group on a day and hour to be announced later, picking up members from the Middle West. The time of leaving Chicago will be so arranged that the party will reach San Francisco a couple of days in advance of the opening of the convention. In San Francisco the party will be the guests for a day and evening of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. The party will leave that city in time to reach Los Angeles on the opening day, August 20.

One of the features of the convention will be an auction sale of coins. The members of the Far West seldom have an opportunity to attend a sale of this kind. The details are being taken care of by J. M. Kean, as mentioned in last month's issue.

Perhaps few of the Eastern members have had an opportunity to visit a moving-picture studio. These are not usually open to the casual visitor, but it is understood that arrangements have been made to have the A. N. A. party conducted through one of the prominent studios of Hollywood on one of the convention days.

Just what is in store for the visitors will not be made known until the program is published next month. But we feel sure that those who attend, even from a long distance, will be well repaid.

Convention Headquarters—Biltmore Hotel.

The following summary of the program and outline of entertainment has been furnished by the California Coin Club, John P. Kennedy, president:

The California Coin Club has about perfected its plans for the entertainment of the members of the A. N. A. when they attend the annual convention to be held in Los Angeles on August 22nd next. Our trouble, if any, has been to get as much into the pleasure program as possible. There will be a full day at Catalina Island; also, we hope to spend a morning in one of the motion-picture studios in Hollywood. There will be a drive to the beaches and through Pasadena. A visit to the famous La Brea Pits is also planned. This is the spot where so many prehistoric animals have been discovered, the reconstructed skeletons of these animals being on display at our museum. We have other things under way also so that all attending will have an opportunity of seeing California in a very happy light. The ladies are perfecting their plan of entertainment for the wives and daughters of members attending. Their program includes a theater party and, of course, the dinner dance.

We hope that as many members of the A. N. A. as possible will route themselves through San Francisco, where the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society has set aside Friday, the 19th of August, as San Francisco day. Bear in mind that the convention is being sponsored by the San Francisco Club as well as the California Coin Club. You can count on a mighty good time in San Francisco. Just what the program will be for that day has not been announced—at any rate, there is no more beautiful spot on the Pacific Coast than the Bay City region. In addition to visiting San Francisco, those who desire may take motor coaches either down the coast or inland. The inland trip is the route to take if they desire to enter Yosemite. That route passes through the great San Joaquin Valley and over the famous Ridge Route into Los Angeles.

Coming down the coast, those who desire may stop at Stanford University, at Palo Alto; Del Monte, where the great golf tournament links are located, thence through the Salinas valley through Paso Robles and Santa Barbara. This trip is not an expensive one, although those taking it should leave San Francisco Saturday morning, the 20th, and get into Los Angeles either Sunday night or Monday morning. Hotels are scattered along both routes and the drive is beautiful.

It is possible that some members will prefer to leave San Francisco by boat. This is an all-night trip and is thoroughly enjoyable. The distance between San Francisco and Los Angeles is approximately 480 miles by automobile road and 360 miles by water.

A Portion of the Lobby of the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., Showing the Entrance Leading up to the Galeria Real.

This illustration gives an idea of the type of decorations in the hotel.

We are mailing out postal cards shortly to every member of the A. N. A. endeavoring to ascertain how many members will meet with us in Los Angeles. The card also requests information concerning hotel reservations. All hotels here have agreed that the prices will not be increased, so it is possible to get rooms ranging from $3.50 to $6.00. The members can either be located at the Biltmore Hotel, which has been selected as the headquarters of the convention, or they may secure excellent accommodations elsewhere. The rates at the Biltmore for single rooms will be $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00 per day. Double rooms may be had for $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00 and $14.00. All double rooms equipped with twin beds range from

$8.00 up. Los Angeles is famous for its many coffee houses, as well as restaurants of the more pretentious type. There is a coffee shop located in the Biltmore Hotel, also one of the finest dining rooms in the city is located here.

The program as far as it has progressed contemplates a smoker on Saturday evening, August 20th. Sunday is an open day. A list of all churches will be furnished those attending and also suggestions for spending the afternoon at one of our beaches. The opening session will be held on Monday, August 22nd, in the morning. The afternoon is to be held for entertainment. The same on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the 24th, will be a morning and afternoon meeting; the evening is reserved for entertainment. Thursday is an open day for Catalina, likewise Friday is open, the dinner dance will be held Friday evening. You will note from the above there are only three days set aside for sessions, namely, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and Wednesday afternoon. This is the understanding we have with Mr. Bauer, who is of the opinion that the four sessions mentioned will be ample for business purposes.

You will note from the above outline that we have Monday and Tuesday afternoon and evening, Wednesday evening, Thursday all day and Friday morning and afternoon for sightseeing. As for the dinner dance on Friday evening, I am sure all will enjoy it. The magnificent ballroom of the Biltmore is unsurpassed and the dinner served that evening will be all that those attneding could desire.

Be sure and get in your reservations, stating how many will be in your party and the space required for your comfort. The railroads have not made known the Olympic rates to date. It is believed, however, that they will be lower than the usual summer rates to the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO DAY OF THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION.

All California awaits your attendance at the A. N. A. Convention this year. It is going to be something you cannot afford to miss. A big double-header in Los Angeles and San Francisco; Southern and Northern California anxious to show you the beauty of the Golden State from the Golden Gate to the Mexican border and beyond into the land of horse races and strong beer.

Late in 1929 when we here in San Francisco heard that the California Coin Club in Los Angeles were going after the 1932 A. N. A. Convention, the thought occurred to us that the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society could aid by inviting all visiting members to spend one day with us in San Francisco. The plan was submitted to President Kennedy and the members of the California Coin Club, who heartily agreed with our plan. Therefore, joint committees were appointed by the California Coin Club and we have been at work ever since.

The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society's own committee consists of Ernest R. Wernstrom, chairman; Arthur C. Wyman and Harvey L. Hansen, and our idea has been to ask the members coming to the convention to have themselves routed through San Francisco, spending as many days here as you like, but being specifically our guests on Friday, August 19th. On that day we hope to secure permission to take you through the San Francisco Mint during the morning, then an informal luncheon, and in the afternoon a sight-seeing trip of the city. In the evening we will have an early dinner, after which you can take the train for Los Angeles, to be there in time for their smoker on the evening of the 20th.

Our funds do not permit of elaborate entertainment, but we hope to make you feel at home and to make you like and enjoy the city where we work and live. In order that we may know how many of you are coming, may I ask that when your plans are made you drop me a line and say, "I am coming through San Francisco on my way to Los Angeles."

It is our suggestion that you plan to stop at the Palace Hotel, on Market Street. This internationally-known hostelry can take care of you nicely and we will all be in a central numismatic location. In the next number of THE NUMISMATIST I will have the pleasure of telling you about San Francisco itself and what there is to be seen here that will warrant your coming this way.

All numismatists should certainly attend the A. N. A. Convention in Los Angeles this year, to catch the spirit of "the Days of Old, the Days of Gold, the Days of Forty-Nine." Can you think of anything more thrilling than to

—Photo from Californians, Inc.

Airplane Carriers Lexington and Saratoga Entering Through the Golden Gate From Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

see the places where the private gold issues came into being and where that fine set of P. P. I. E. commemoratives first saw the light of day?

O. K. Los Angeles and San Francisco!

As our Spanish forebears in California used to say, "Adios, Amigos," but only until August.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

PROSPERITY CHECKS.

A novel experiment to stimulate local business was introduced by the Pajaro Valley National Bank, Watsonville, Cal., in the issuing of what are inscribed as "prosperity checks," "non-hoarding size." The checks are 7 inches by 15 inches in size and provide on the reverse for seventy endorsements. Only four checks were issued. They were dated April 6, 1932, $2.50 each, and were numbered Happiness, Faith, Courage and Prosperity, respectively. They were issued by the bank of the local Civic Welfare Committee, Salvation Army, Watsonville Chapter of the Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A., and were to be used only in the city of Watsonville. The checks are inscribed: "You are requested to accept this check in payment for goods or services and to, in turn, buy goods or services with it within 24 hours, if possible. You are to endorse it the same as any other check."

The checks made the rounds in from one to three weeks, the four, representing $10, having done the service of over $700.

The Chase National Bank, for its Collection of Moneys of the World, has been favored with the check "Happiness" and which has seventy-two endorsements.

May 10, 1932. F. Z.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1261 Gordon St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Beaver Valley Coin Club, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Meets fourth Friday each month at Grand Hotel, corner Eleventh street and Eighth avenue, Beaver Falls. Sherman L. Roney, Secretary and Treasurer, 2512 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Stuart M. Mosher, Secretary, 129 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Ray E. Ballinger, Secretary, 222 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson. Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. M. A. Powills, Secretary, 3118 W. 64th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Monday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. William J. Schultz, Secretary, 419 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. George L. Andrews, Secretary, 68 East Dominion Blvd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Detroit-Leland Hotel. Clifton A. Temple, Secretary, 1247 Coplin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month in Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesdey of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday at Fridays at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederick E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 317½ Grant St., Youngstown, Ohio.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—51st monthly meeting, Biltmore Hotel, May 3, 1932, President Kennedy presiding. Members present: Mrs. Evans, Messrs. Ballinger, Devore, Evans, Haas, Harbeck, Jorgensen, Ed. M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, Mansbach, Risdon, Van Rossem and Galitzki.

President Kennedy announced that Mr. Kean was absent, the reason being the serious illness of Mrs. Kean. Those present stood, with heads bowed, and offered up a moment of silent prayer for Mrs. Kean's recovery. On Mr.

Risdon's motion President Kennedy was requested to convey to Mr. and Mrs. Kean the best wishes of the club.

Treasurer Harbeck submitted a report of the condition of the treasury, and, due to a contemplated absence from the city, his request that the funds in the treasury be turned over to Miss Bacon, who will act in his stead, was granted.

Mr. L. J. Gallardo, a friend of Dr. Pradeau and an authority on Mexican numismatics, was introduced and spoke to the club. His discourse covered a wide range of subjects and was highly interesting.

Mr. Kenneth Lee, in charge of the program for the evening, first introduced Mr. Galitzki, who presented to each member present a sheet of vellum from a book over 400 years of age. Mr. Ed M. Lee next exhibited two bills of a bank not now existing, both bills signed by him as president.

Mr. Kenneth Lee read a lengthy paper on the discovery of gold in California. It appears that gold was not first discovered at Coloma, as many have been led to believe, but the true place of discovery was a spot in the northern part of what is now Los Angeles county, distant about 30 miles from Los Angeles city. The paper was received with a great deal of interest, and to Mr. Lee is due a great deal of credit for bringing the facts concerning this subject together.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—188th meeting, March 17th. Members present: Messrs. Brisley, Curto, Duff, Dworkowski, Fulton, Grinnell, Hack, Hanna, Hubel, Hughes, M Hutchinson, Kling, Noyes, Rapp, Snyder, Stehfest, Stewart, Temple and Wallace Visitors, Messrs. B M. Mehl and J. Temple. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Charles Brisley.

A motion was made and supported that flowers be sent to Mr. Hoare if his condition had not improved.

A communication was received from Mr. Levines, at St. Thomas, American Virgin Islands, which told of the humorous interesting details and conditions existing there.

The matter of advertising the coin club and the publishing of a numismatic column in the daily paper was discussed. It was decided to let the subject drop for the time.

B. Max Mehl was called upon for a few words and he very graciously responded. He kept the members spellbound with stories of rare coins and notable collections and also answered many questions which members put to him.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rapp: Collection of coins collected in the Virgin Islands by Mr. Leviness. This includes Danish and French coins and was very interesting.

Mr. Mehl: Cosel ducat of Saxony.

Mr. Hubel: Collection of bronze coins of the Roman Republic from B. C. 286 to B. C. 14; collection of small bronze Greek coins. Collection of miscellaneous large silver Greek coins.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—189th meeting, April 7th. Members present: Messrs. Brisley, Curto, Dodd, Dworkowski, Fulton, Hubel, Hughes, Noyes, Rapp, Snyder, Wallace and Kling. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Charles Brisley.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rapp: Fourteen medals, including twelve different of Washington; a Truxton navy medal, and a medal of the Great Seal, all uncirculated.

Mr. Dworkowski: Collection of 38 Papal coins from 1559 to 1867.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB—Forty-ninth regular meeting, May 9th. Attendance 40. Three applicants were voted into membership, bringing the total to ten new members this year and seventy members to date.

The displays were excellent. Charles Brewer showed a small frame of U. S. commemorative silver coins.

Edmond Holroyd exhibited medals and specimens of provisional currency of the World War period.

President William E. Trantum displayed various examples of the Tudor coinage of England.

Several hundred items of U. S. fractional currency were shown by T.

James Clarke, including different printings, inks, designs and signatures. Of especial interest and beauty were about forty proofs, absolutely spotless and uncreased, and with half-inch wide plain borders. These are some of the most attractive proofs we have ever seen.

Plans for our Tri-State Meeting, to be held at Hotel Jamestown on June 17 and 18, are nearing completion and a good attendance is promised.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—April 19, 462nd meeting, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Horner, Lange, Woodgate, Kaufman, Babin, Lozier, Plumb, G. J. Lindboe, Becker, Grover, Parker, Lewis, Akely, Sloane, Sunday, Moore, Haringx, French, Kolb, Amberg, G. J. Bauer, Gillette, Dr. Peake and Foster; Mr. Johnson, visitor.

A letter was read from Mr. Edwin Gruener, of Pittsburgh, and also the announcement of the Coin and Stamp Convention to be held in Jamestown, June 17 and 18.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Frank B. Grover, of 725 Clifford Ave. The usual proceedings were set aside and Mr. Grover was unanimously elected to membership.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a membership list for 1932, and was authorized to have the library books bound.

The questions on the notice were discussed briefly, after which the regular auction was conducted by Mr. Sunday. The auction contained a large number of miscellaneous pieces offered by Mr. Reynolds.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—May 3, 463rd meeting, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lozier, Kaufman, Woodgate, Horner, Plumb, G. J. Lindboe, Grover, Kolb, Moore, Liess, Sunday, G. J. Bauer, Parker, Becker, Gillette, Dr. Peake, Amberg, Babin, French and Foster.

Communications from the various mints and the Treasurer of the United States were read regarding the purchase of uncirculated coins from the mints by collectors. A list of the coins available was also read and it was decided to have this list mimeographed and mail each member a copy.

The questions on the notice were discussed. The discussion brought out several points of interest.

The balance of the evening was devoted to the regular auction, which included several choice cents, and to a collection of German necessity paper money, which was placed on display and sale by Mr. Frank Opperman, who has lately returned from Germany.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB—46th meeting, March 28. Attendance 75. President Wm. E. Trantum presiding.

A splendid display of ancient and modern coins, amulets, temple money, tokens, etc., of China, Japan and the adjoining islands, in gold, silver and baser metals, was made by William E. Trantum, Charles Brewer, T. James Clarke, John F. Jones and other members of the club.

Gilbert A. Benson of the staff of the National City Bank of Shanghai, China, here on a vacation to visit his parents, was the speaker of the evening and for more than two hours addressed the members and invited guests, telling of living conditions among both the upper and the lower classes and of the country and its many customs. Mr. Benson also spoke of the many causes which have brought about the Sino-Japanese conflict and of its objective. He also described banking and commercial work in the Orient, finally answering many questions relating to matters referred to in the daily press. It was an interesting and instructive address and enjoyed by all.

President Trantum then gave a description of his display, which began with the ancient forked-spade and razor money, and followed down to the latest issues of silver dollars and lesser values. Also many oddities of their currency such as shoe money and pressed-tea money.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB—47th meeting, April 11. Attendance 60. President Wm. E. Trantum presided.

The displays at this meeting were excellent. Walter Sandberg exhibited small U. S. cents, complete, all mints, uncirculated. Eagle cent, 1856, brilliant proof.

C. E. Nelson also displayed small cents, nearly complete, in uncirculated and proof condition.

T. J. Clarke showed his superb collection of early Massachusetts silver coins, sixty-nine of them, dated 1652. One N. E. VI pence; one N. E. XII pence; one willow tree XII pence; twenty-nine oak tree II, III, VI and XII pence, and thirty-seven pine tree III, VI and XII pence.

William E. Trantum displayed paper, sheet aluminum, kid, silk, linen and porcelain money of Germany, issued shortly after the close of the World War. One of the features of his display was the set of coins commemorating the evacuation of the Rhineland by the French troops.

Edmond Holroyd showed a collection of World War crosses and medals, including Czecho-Slovakia, Croix de Guerre; Poland, Victory Cross, 1920; French Croix de Guerre, with palm; U. S. Distinguished Service Cross, uncirculated; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1914-1918; the Croix de Guerre of Portugal, and of Roumania. Mr. Holroyd also displayed about thirty badges of Germany and England. Also a "German hate belt," on which were thirty-five military buttons of the Allies.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—113th meeting, April 11th, President Lloyd in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Becker, Gilroy, Lloyd, Spaeth, Hopkins, Girman, Miller, Mosher, Draudt, Curry, Bishop, Taylor and Stokes. Visitor, Mr. Koci.

The membership application of Henry A. Spahn was reported upon and he was duly recommended.

Plans for the annual banquet were discussed, and the suggestion of Kenneth Draudt that a stag party be held at the Hotel Markeen on a Saturday night early in May received favorable comment. Mr. Draudt also suggested that a bowling club be formed.

Mr. R. W. Bingham donated to the club collection a bronze medal in mint condition, struck in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the original Erie Canal, 1825-1926.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Nine European military decorations; 1908 Heath medal, founder of the A. N. A.; Duvivier medal, 1761, one of the foremost French die cutters of his time. He engraved the Washington medal. Castorland half dollar. An enameled Canadian cent of the first issue, 1908, and many others

Mr. Gilroy: Buffalo Bi-Centennial medal, 1732-1932, issued by Van Dyke Tea and Coffee Company.

Mr. Draudt: Fractional currency; German porcelain coins.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—114th meeting, April 25th, President Lloyd in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Becker, Schunke, Lloyd, Spaeth, Schmahl, Hopkins, Girman, Miller, Mosher, Pecora, Covert, Draudt, Baker, Curry and Whittall.

The application of Henry A. Spahn was favorably reported upon and he was duly elected to membership.

An invitation from Mr. T. James Clarke, chairman of the Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention to be held in Jamestown, June 17th to 18th, was read. Fourteen members signified their intention of attending.

Plans for the annual banquet were further discussed. A motion was carried that a social night be held Monday, June 23rd, at 7:30 P. M.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Girman: Fractional currency, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents in crisp condition.

Mr. Koci: A number of large silver and bronze Russian medals.

Mr. Taylor: Early German silver coins; small silver and gold coins of India.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—April 14th. Present: Messrs. Hunt, Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., Dunnigan, Sallach, Morris, Wilkens, Speer, Kerr and Barker. The following were present as visitors, Messrs. A. C. Shears, W. G.Keitzer, H. L. Pruger, J. G. McKelvey and W. H. Reinhart. Mr. Hunt, the president, in the chair.

Communications were read from the California Coin Club and from the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club.

The latest questionnaire of the A. N. A. bulletin service was discussed. This service is proving to be of great interest.

Messrs. Shears, Keitzer and Pruger were admitted to membership in the club. Application for membership was received from Mr. J. G. McKelvey.

At the conclusion of the regular business session the following exhibits were shown.

Mr. H. Gibbs, Jr.: A copy of the Vicksburg Citizen, interesting newspaper of the Civil War period, printed on wallpaper.

Mr. Dunnigan: U. S. $3 gold pieces of 1878-86-88; $1 gold pieces of 1854-55-88; also North Carolina dollar, private issue of A. Bechtler.

Mr. Reinhart: U. S. fractional paper and Confederate currency.

Mr. Hunt: England, threepence of Elizabeth, 1581 over 1571; halfpenny of George II, 1730, with the error GEOGIUS for GEORGIUS; also a New York Excelsior cent.

Mr. H. G. Gibbs: Numismatic books, Bushnell, "Coins of Netherland Indies"; Lacouperie, "Early Coins of China"; Valentine, "Mohammedan Coins"; Millies, "Coins of Malays"; Andrews, "U. S. Cents"; catalogue of the Pembroke sale, 1746, and the Cutting collection. The following coins were shown: 110 square-shaped siege pieces; U. S. half dollars, 1801-1807, uncirculated, and half cents, 1800-1807, uncirculated.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 25. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: Vice-President Davis in the chair; also Messrs. Faelten, Nichols, F. O. Brown, Wheeler, Prior, Blaney, Stafford, Gifford and Pond and, as guest, Mr. Perley P. Hamilton.

Mr. Perley P. Hamilton, 88 Arch street, Boston, was elected to membership.

The secretary distributed 1932 club bulletins Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from the American Numismatic Association Library. Much interest was shown by those present in this series of "Questions and Answers" and it is hoped that they may be continued successfully.

Mr. Wheeler showed, and read excerpts from, a new book, "Toward a Reform of the Paper Currency," by W. A. Dwiggins, published in 1932 by the Limited Edition Club of N. Y.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Nichols: Very interesting old leatherworker's embossing tool with three wheels made from old coins, U. S. cent 1828, U. S. cent 1839, and a penny piece of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Stafford: 25c. and 50c. "wooden money" of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, Wash., "payable from dividends assigned to it from the Citizens Bank of Tenino"; issues of February and March, 1932.

Mr. F. O. Brown: Rare red guttapercha store card, "Shore Line, Boston to New York"; another in black, "Phila. City Pass. R. W. Co." Also shell store card, "Crane and Ogden of Chicago"; another, political, "Grant and Colfax"; small shell, double-faced with picture of McClellan in each side.

Mr. Davis: Bronze medal on 150th anniversary of birth of Daniel Webster; commercial bronze medals of Washington, same obverse but different reverses; silver medal on Dr. Eckener's Zeppelin flight to America in 1924.

Mr. Blaney: 1803 U. S. silver dollar counterstamped "R. B.," and a Haitian silver 1 gourde, 1881, hollowed to use as a locket.

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Twenty-third meeting, May 10. Members present: President Rembold, Messrs. Lyon, Thul, Brand, Boebinger, Howard, Kercher, Crosswhite, Clark and Schultz.

Member Clark was presented with the copper Itannicnic medal by President Rembold.

A letter from T. J. Clarke, chairman of the Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention, to be held at Jamestown, N. Y., June 17-18, was read. It was decided to leave the matter to the discretion of the individual members who care to attend.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the members of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association favor individual membership as well as the association's membership in the Ohio State Numismatic Association, and that the officers of the Ohio State Numismatic Association be notified to such effect by the secretary."

A vote of thanks was tendered Member J. M. Kean, of Los Angeles, Cal.,

for presenting a silver Cincinnati Industrial Exposition medal for the archives of this association.

An essay entitled "Ancient Coinage," by Member J. M. Kean, was read by the secretary. The paper was discussed pro and con and the details were found to be correct in every instance. The secretary was directed to have the essay printed in the local press and a vote of thanks was tendered Member Kean.

Classification of the condition of coins was debated. It was found in the discussion that the membership should have as near a standard of classification as could be found, and when printed to be distributed to the members. The classification adopted by the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was adopted and ordered printed and distributed to the members and others. President Rembold volunteered to have the classifications printed and a vote of thanks was tendered him therefor.

United States and foreign coins were displayed:

Mr. Brand: 10 dollar-size silver foreign coins.

Mr. Thul: English deeds, contracts and official proclamation on vellum.

Mr. Lyon: Store cards and Civil War tokens.

Mr. Rembold: Proof sets of U. S. coins, silver.

Mr. Kercher: Greek coins, a fine one of Alexander the Great.

An auction was started and many coins passed hands. A 1787 fine Fugio sold at $1.50.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 9th. Eighth regular meeting called to order by President Dr. Henderson. Members present were: Messrs. Burton, Middleton, Andrews, Martine, Ballinger and Griffin. Visitors present were Miss Etta C. Burton and Mr. Arthur Harrison.

Communications were read from Mr. Gibbs, of Pittsburgh, and a circular and invitation to the Tri-State Convention at Jamestown, N. Y., from James T. Clarke; also specimens of club seals on membership cards for study in selecting cards for the Columbus Numismatic Society, and a letter of thanks was tendered Mr. Clarke for same.

A paper was read by Mr. Andrews on Hard Times tokens of 1907 issued in Mississippi during the panic of that year. He exhibited a complete set of the tokens from $1 down to 5c. in uncirculated condition.

Other exhibits were:

Mr. Burton: Many beautiful proof half dollars, dimes and smaller denominations.

Dr. Henderson: Hard Times tokens of 1907 from Atlanta, Georgia, and two celluloid-backed buttons with mint 5c. Washington stamps under the celluloid, issued somewhere in the South in 1907. After further discussion of these and other Hard Times money the meeting was adjourned.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—135th meeting, May 11th, President Bickford in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Aldrich, Bickford, Budde, Freeman, Gregg, Hirsch, Isitt, Joers, Klaus, Molnar, Orr, Reidenbach, Sikorski, Spencer, Boyd, McElroy and Gregor. Guests were Messrs. C. R. Troyan, H. B. Mygatt, a member of the Chicago Coin Club; Jos. F. Gregor and F. G. Warner, of Norwalk, O.

The secretary reported the club now has 45 members in good standing. Mr. John W. Gregor was elected to membership.

Letters were read from the Cleveland Public Library and from the Chautauqua Coin and Stamp Club.

The answers to the second set of questions compiled by Mr. Foster were read and discussed at some length.

The next meeting is to be edvoted to exhibits of U. S. coins, and after the meeting members will be allowed to dispose of their duplicates in an open bourse. Each member was called on, in order, to tell what he specialized in and how he became interested in that particular series. Some very interesting stories resulted from this round-table discussion.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Isitt: A framed portrait of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson with five different 3c. municipal street-car tokens mounted in the frame.

Mr. Joers: 10c. third issue fractional currency with an inverted gilt surcharge on obverse and reverse, listed by Valentine as No. 40-E and excessively rare.

Mr. Bickford: An aluminum ring made from the wreckage of the Shenandoah airship.

Mr. Molnar: A silver medal of Philander C. Knox, 1908, issued by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; also three full sheets of 1, 2 and 3 kopek Imperial Russian hard-time money when postage stamps were used in place of money.

Mr. Reidenbach: Some large Roman second bronzes in exceptionally fine condition of Constantine the Great, Diocletian and Maximianus.

Mr. Orr: A Washington Grate cent and a Virginia halfpenny, both in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Warner: $1 bank note of the Croton National Bank, city of New York.

Mr. Aldrich: A 1901 G. A. R. souvenir medal and a McKinley medal.

The meeting ended with an auction of U. S. coins.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—159th meeting called to order by President R. E. Davis, May 4. Members present were as follows: Messrs. Ronning, Valtman, Lagerstrom, Powills, Cederlund, S. L. Schwartz, Josephson, Unseitig, Jr., Stolt, Thornburger, Eversole, Frost, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, Rayson, M. W. Schwartz, Visco, Strubinger, Franklin, Kaefer, Kraleski, Jonas, Ripstra, Gilmore, Dr. Skeen, S. Wilson, Vogel, Maliczek, Jackson, H. T. Wilson, Dr. Wm. Sheldon, R. E. Davis, H. A. Sternberg, Jensen, Boyer, Miss Silhavy, Mrs. T. Miller, Mrs. Ripstra and Mrs. Boyer. Present as visitors were: Messrs. F. Hardy, W. H. Avery, F. Pantrelli, F. J. Petersen and Miss Isabel Davis.

Applications of William H. Avery, Frank Pantrelli and Fred J. Petersen were read and held over for the following meeting.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Harwood Frost relative to the appointment of a contact committee for cooperation with the Century of Progress along the issues of a numismatic exhibit was favorably passed and a committee appointed. A detailed report of the plans under consideration will be submitted as soon as such data is obtained.

An interesting paper of "Tobacco as a Currency" was read by M. A. Powills.

The exhibit committee submitted its announcement of exhibits of coins for the June meeting as follows: Mexico and States of Central America, including Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Cuba and the United States, 20, 25 and 50 cent silver coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Davis: 14 3-cent pieces; 60 half dimes.

Mr. S. L. Schwartz: 45 half dimes.

Mr. M. Sheldon: Variety of 3 and 5 cent silver pieces.

Mr. R. Gilmore: Argentina, 2 centavos, 1889, and 1 real, 1915; Chile, 1 peso, 1876; Peru, 8 reales of 1808, '22, '28, '38; ¼ centavo, 1851; 1 sol, 1915; Peru, counterstamped Guatemala 1 sol, 1869; Uruguay, 1 peso, 1877, and 1 centesimo, 1921.

Mr. R. Cederlund: 52 different silver coins counterstamped for Costa Rica; 18 different Peru un sol and Chile pesos counterstamped for Guatemala; 12 different Columbia 8 reales counterstamped for the confederation of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador; 15 different Peru, Bolivia and Chile 8 reales counterstamped for Minas Geraes, a province in Brazil; 10 different copper coins counterstamped for Provinces Ceara and Maranhao in Brazil; 70 different coppers counterstamped for Brazil in general.

Mr. M. A. Powills: 98 coins of Germany and states in silver.

An auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—April 21. J. H. Hardwick, president, presided. Members present were Messrs. J. H. Hardwick, Roy Ketchem, W. S. Bryan, H. C. Pattillo, J. J. Gonzales, E. P. Morgan, V. L. Piper and W. J. Warner. Visitor, F. W. Cate.

J. J. Gonzales made a talk on private and pioneer issues of gold coin in the United States, which was enjoyed by all.

A drawing was held for the attendance prize, and a 1795 Spanish dollar was won by Mr. W. J. Warner.

Application for membership was received from F. W. Cate and will be acted upon at the next meeting.

There were also exhibits of foreign coins by H. C. Pattillo, and a complete

collection of 5c. nickels and half dollars by Mr. J. H. Hardwick, about which there was a general discussion.

After the announcement that Roy Ketchem would speak on "Half Dollars" at the next meeting, we adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—May 5. J. H. Hardwick, president, presided. Members present were Messrs. J. H. Hardwick, Roy Ketchem, W. S. Bryan, E. P. Morgan, J. J. Gonzales, H. C. Pattillo, F. W. Cate and W. J. Warner. Visitors, B. B. Dubose, H. H. Ogilvie, J. H. Key and J. M. Lee.

After a short period of appraising coins brought in by visitors, the meeting was called to order.

Roy Ketchem made a talk on half dollars and illustrated it with pieces from his collection, which was enjoyed by all.

F. W. Cate was elected to membership, and B. B. Dubose was proposed for membership.

There were also exhibits of ancient Roman coins by E. P. Morgan, half dollars by Roy Ketchem, Confederate currency and broken bank bills, by J. H. Hardwick and B. B. Dubose.

After announcement that at the next meeting refreshments would be served and Mr. F. W. Cate would speak on the Lundy Island coins, the meeting was adjourned.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 27. Members present: Messrs. Morgan, Paul-hus, Drowne, Miller, Parsons and Kohler. Meeting in charge of the President.

Mr. L S. Drowne exhibited about 25 very fine Roman coins and gave a very complete and instructive history of them and the rulers under whom they were coined.

A vote of thanks was extended to him and the meeting was much enjoyed by all.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Fifth meeting, February 29. "English Coinage With Special Reference to the Hammered Series" was the subject of a very interesting address delivered by Capt. Sir John Hanham, Bt. There was a good attendance of members. The President, the Rev. D. C. Bates, occupied the chair. In order to illustrate his address, Sir John Hanham obtained from his collection in England some very fine early English coins, and these specimens attracted a good deal of attention.

After making some interesting observations regarding his early experiences as a student and collector of coinages, Sir John proceeded in a general way to deal with the English coinage from the earliest times to the present day. Commencing with the stater, which was the standard coin in use by the early British tribes prior to the Roman Conquest, Sir John said that it was generally supposed that Britain was inhabited by purely barbaric tribes before the Roman Conquest, but an examination of the coins of that period alone should be sufficient evidence to indicate that that was not the case. Authorities consider that coins were first struck in Britain between the years 200-150 B. C. They originated in the Gaulish colonies of Kent. The earlier designs were influenced by the Greek rather than the Roman models. After the Romans left Britain in 450 A. D. the numismatic history, like the national history, was confused, and when historians again saw light a Scandinavian coinage was in general use. The designs were then largely influenced by the Roman models, but later Christian symbols were introduced. The coins of the Norse invaders, of the Kings of the Heptarchy, and of the Archbishops of York and Canterbury were then dealt with.

The speaker then traced the history of the coinage of the English Kings and Queens down through the centuries. The reign of Henry VII ushered in the dawn of modern coinage. The later coins of that monarch were accurately struck, and the portraiture was true. Henry VIII, however, debased the coinage worse than it had ever been debased before—or since—although some of the silver issues after the Great War were nearly as bad. The crown, or five-shilling piece, of Edward VI was one of the noblest of the silver series. The coinage of Philip and Mary, and of Elizabeth, and the siege pieces of Charles I were then referred to. The trials of the Pyx, and the discontinuance during Elizabeth's reign of the use of the mill and screw,

and its introduction again during the time of Charles II, also received passing mention.

The Commonwealth coins struck by order of the Rump Parliament were interesting in that the legends appeared for the first and only time entirely in English. The coins bearing Cromwell's head were very scarce. The chief interest of English coins, contended Sir John, ceased from the time of Charles I, as the originality in design disappeared thenceforward, and the types tended to become conventionalized. The hammered series were called in by William III in 1694. About the beginning of the nineteenth century Spanish dollars stamped with the head of George III were used to supplement the shortage of silver. This was also the heyday of copper tokens.

Sir John concluded by giving some interesting details regarding the later designs. He thought that the Gothic Crown of Victoria, with the beautiful bust of the young Queen and the graceful lettering, was probably the most artistic of our modern coins.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker for his most interesting address.

In view of the fact that Sir John Hanham was on the eve of departure to the homeland (after relinquishing the position of aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General), the opportunity was taken by Wellington members to farewell him and to present him with an inlaid brass plaque as a token of their appreciation of the keen interest he had taken in the affairs of the society since its inauguration. In responding Sir John said that it had given him great pleasure to have been associated in the foundation of the society. The society had become well established and was bound to prosper. He very greatly appreciated the genuine expressions of goodwill on his departure and the handsome present given to him. At all times he would maintain an interest in the future activities of the society.

Special exhibits during the evening included a paper one-shilling note issued in Wellington, N. Z., in 1845 (exhibited by Dr. J. S. Elliott); an octagonal aluminum penny token issued by the Municipality of Dunedin in the early days (exhibited by Mr. Allan Sutherland), and a set of the latest British Imperial coins, and the modern Irish issues (exhibited by Mr. Henry Abraham).

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—200th meeting was called to order by President Wyman at the close of the banquet at the hotel Whitcomb, April 27. The following members were present: Messrs. Wyman, Hansen, Thomson, Bloch, Landecker, Webb, Simpson, Wernstrom, Dr. Mitchell, Goodman, Smoots, Roy Hill, Kraft, Jakobsen, Jacobson, Rosborough, Brandon, Littleton and Wilson. Guests, Messrs. Gill, Lund, De Sels and Knabenschuh.

Willis E. Hicks and Charles L. Knabenschuh were elected members of the society.

The Secretary spoke about the coming A. N. A. convention and urged members, if possible, to take their vacations so they could attend.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Mr. Marks, chairman, called the meeting to order May 3. The following members were present: Mr. Clapp, Mr. Locker, Mr. Woodside, Mr. W. Bullions, Mr. Manning, Mr. Piper, Mr. McCune, Mr. Yantcheck and Mr. Gaede. Mr. Rinehart, a visitor, also attended the meeting.

Warren H. Reinhart, 5739 Howe St., East End, was elected to membership.

Nominations and election of officers then took place. The new officers are as follows: President, Mr. Marks; vice-president, Mr. Woodside; secretary, Mr. Gies; treasurer, Mr. Manning; curator, Mr. Gaede.

We were very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. E. E. Cruthers, and it was moved and carried that a letter of condolence be sent to the family by the Secretary.

The members who exhibited are:

Mr. Clapp: Washington 1782 medal; cents, 1794; 1803, C. 23; 1804, D. 198, finest known; 1805, D. 199; 1805, D. 200; 1805, D. 201; 1806, D. 202; 1806 over 7 and 7/6, very bold; 1806 over 7, D. 203; 1807, D. 204; 1807,

D. 205; 1807, D. 206; 1807, D. 207; another 1807, half upset to right; 1807, D. 207, upset; 1807, D. 207, half upset to left.

Mr. Woodside: Madras, E. India Co., 20, 10 and 5 cash, 1803-1808; Circars, E. India Co., 1/48th and 1/96th rupee, 1794; Bengal, E. India Co., rupee, struck at Murshidabad; Pulu-Penang, E. India Co., 1 anna, reverse blank; British North Borneo, 1903, 5, 2½ and 1 cent in nickel.

Mr. McCune: Bengal, E. India Co., ½ anna, 1835, and ¼ anna, 1832; Br. India, George V, ¼ rupee, 1918, uncirc.; ¼ anna, 1918, uncirc.; ½ anna, 1918, uncirc.; England, George I, farthing, very fine, 1724.

Mr. Manning: Two $50 Panamas, octagonal and round, 1915, uncirculated; 1806 half dollar; 1797 $10, uncirculated; 1799 $10, uncirculated; 1801 $10, uncirculated; 1803 $10, uncirculated; 1794 half dime, uncirculated; 1800 half dime, uncirculated.

Mr. Gaede: Cents, 1793, 1794, 1800, 1801, 1805, very good and fine.

Dr. Avinoff, director of Carnegie Institute, dropped in for a friendly chat.

P. C. N. S. 200TH MEETING DINNER.

Inasmuch as it took the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society seventeen years to run up two hundred meetings, it was felt that it should be celebrated in a proper manner. The annual dinner and 200th meeting were therefore combined and twenty-three members and their guests sat down to dinner at the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, on the evening of April 27. As Mr. Wernstrom was chairman of the committee it was a foregone conclusion that something special would take place, and it did. The table was beautifully decorated with spring flowers and printed menus told the evening's why and wherefore. The walls were hung with pictures of Farran Zerbe and Mr. Turrill, as well as other subjects pertaining to the society's history.

As our society was founded in 1915, Mr. Wernstrom had appropriately arranged a fine exhibit of Panama-Pacific International Exhibition medals, and as April 27th was President Grant's birthday, there was also an exhibit pertaining to him. Mr. Goodman exhibited a fine collection of early California bank checks.

The dinner itself was excellent and during the various courses President Wyman welcomed the members and guests. Messrs. Wernstrom, Brandon and Dr. Mitchell were called upon for short talks. A telegram from Founder Farran Zerbe stated that it did not seem very long since the first meeting of the society and wished us continued success. A toast to him and to President Wyman were proposed in good "California water."

Harvey L. Hansen closed the talks of the evening, and a surprise, in the form of a 200th Meeting token, was passed out to those present.

The banquet committee consisted of Ernest R. Wernstrom, chairman; Harvey L. Hansen, John Simpson, Roy Hill and Basil Brandon.

The regular 200th meeting was then called to order.

It is my hope that the P. C. N. S. may long continue to proper and be of numismatic service.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

THE WAY THEY FELT ABOUT IT IN 1857.

The majority of present-day collectors regard the flying-eagle cent issued from 1856 to 1858 as a handsome coin, the low relief of the eagle being particularly pleasing. But it is not handsome; the metal in which it is struck and the design of the eagle are highly objectionable—that is, if the opinion expressed at the time it was issued is the correct estimate of the public. We print below two extracts taken from Life Illustrated, New York, at the time the coins were issued.

From Life Illustrated, May 16, 1857.

The New Cent.—The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, will begin, on the 25th of May, to pay out cents of the new issue, in exchange for Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, and at the nominal rates or in exchange for the copper cent now in circulation. Persons applying will be attended to in order, daily, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

The silver and copper coins must be presented in even sums of five dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars.

From Life Illustrated, June 27, 1857.

The New Cent.—The new cent coin wins opinions anything but golden. Its color—like copper counterfeiting pinchbeck and bluishing at being caught in the cheat—is the ground of objection with some. Others revile the ambiguous figure which the mint officers interpret to mean a flying eagle, but which, to the uninstructed, resembles a table napkin, or pen wiper got up for sale at a fancy fair. The latest objection we have noticed is that children swallow it, with great consequent irritation of the stomach and bowels, from the corrosive nature of the metals of which it is composed. There is just one good thing in the new cent. It weighs precisely the hundredth part of a pound. People inclined to decimals may turn it to some good purpose as a convenient mode of determining fractional weights; sixpence worth is an ounce; three of them can be sent by mail for three cents more. Those of our readers who desire to see what the new cent ought to have been in color and material, can step into the State Library and admire the beautiful collection of bronze medals of the French kings, presented by Napoleon the Little. They are nearly black. A cent of this hue could not be mistaken for a half-eagle, or a dime, while the present abortion is of a compromise tint between the two. Our mint is the more inexcusable, because the French have, within the last three years, replaced their old and cumbrous copper coinage by one of bronze, in which the defect of weight was compensated not so much by superior value in the material as by artistic taste and elegance in the devices and execution. Their example was before us for instruction and imitation. Who cares whether a penny is worth the hundredth part of a dollar, or only the one hundred and fiftieth? Not a soul. It is mere counter change, not designed for keeping. But our mint is scrupulous on this. Honesty, which has deserted pretty nearly every other civil department of the Federal Government, still keeps a lingering foothold there. And thus it comes that an administration which sticks at no outrage upon liberty —whose effigy is banished from the cent—insists upon mixing preposterous German silver with its copper, to the end that the purchaser of a penny may get his dirty penny's worth. So did the Pharisees pay tithes of mint, anise, and cummin, while neglecting the weightier matters of the law.—Albany Journal.

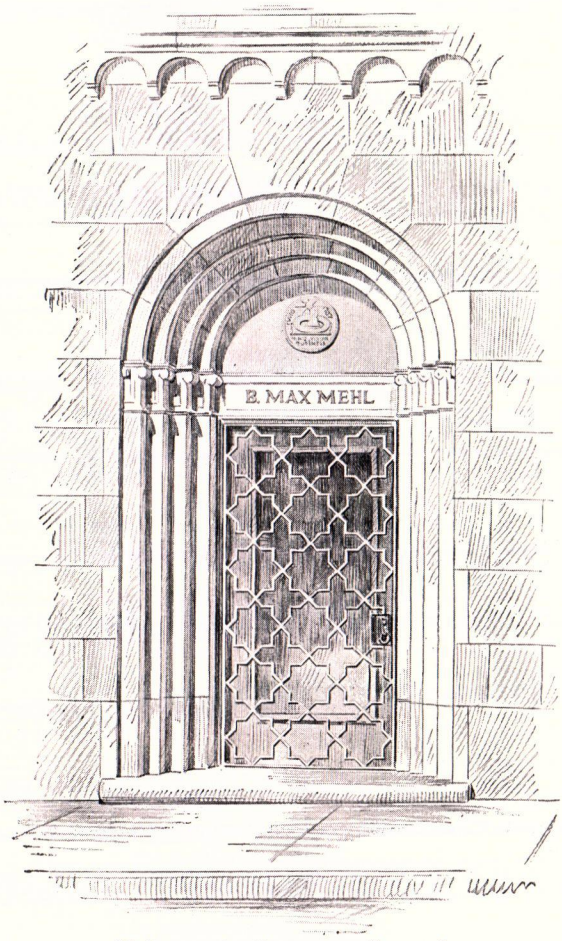
It will be noted that the second extract appeared originally in the Albany Journal and was reprinted in Life Illustrated.

Few coins have been issued in the United States that received universal commendation from the public and press at the time they made their appearance, and that the flying eagle cent should have been thus criticized is not surprising. Such things are merely matters of individual opinion.

From the above it appears that the new cent first appeared in public about May 25, 1857. The act authorizing this coin was approved February 21, 1857. If the flying eagle cents dated 1856 were coined in the year they are dated, they can only be regarded as patterns. Although no figures are available as to the number struck, it has been estimated that there are at least 1,000 in the hands of collectors and dealers, most of them in proof. If these were only patterns, why were so many struck? It seems a surprisingly large number, considering that there were few collectors in those days, and there is very little demand for proof coins except from collectors.

IN THE TOILS FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Two men, one of them a former photographer of Eveleth, Minn., are under arrest at Superior, Wis., on a charge of printing counterfeit $10 and $20 bills. One of the men signed a complete confession, relating the technical details of how he reproduced $50,000 worth of bills. The fake money has appeared in numerous cities throughout the Northwest. The Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis reported that 12 such bills had been sent in by member banks.



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PAPER MONEY

$1 Note, 1862 (first type of $1 U. S. Greenback issued), Unc. . $3.00
$1 Legal Tender Note, Series of 1875, Unc. 2.00
$1 Silver Certificate, Series of 1896, "History Instructing Youth," Good 1.50
$1 Silver Certificate, Series of 1899, Portraits of Lincoln and Grant, Good 1.50

Paper Money Prior to 1866.

Three Old Bills issued by the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War Period $1.50
Three Colonial Bills (one each of Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) 1.50
Ten Continental and Colonial Bills 4.00
Ten Different Old Bank Bills 1.00
Ten Different Washington Portrait Bank Bills 2.00
$6, $7, $8 and $9 Notes, People's Bank of Paterson, New Jersey. The Four Notes, Unc., unsigned 1.00

$1, $3, $5 and $20 Notes, Piscataqua Exchange Bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Four Notes, Unc., unsigned 1.00

(This Set of Notes were intaglio printed before 1865 by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. The majority of Old Bank Notes were printed by that process; that is, printed from engraved steel plates. The engraving was done by first-class artists of the period, so that the vignettes on the bills are a study of the art of those early days.)

COLLECTION OF FIFTY DIFFERENT OLD NOTES $4.00

Ten Different Confederate Bills $1.00
Eight $1 Confederate Bills, Feb. 17, 1864, Ser. Letter A to H. "Litho. by Evans & Cogswell" printed across left. "Engraved by Keating & Ball, Columbia, S. C." printed on lower center. Fair to V. Fine condition 2.00

Crystal Clear Pockets for Preserving Bills.

Dollar size, Lightweight . . . . . 5c. each
Heavyweight . . . . . 10c. each
Size for Fractional Notes . . . . . 4c. each

Necessity Coins or Tokens of Civil War Period.

Five (bearing Portrait of Washington) $1.00
Ten different varieties, Fine to Unc. 1.00
Fifteen different varieties 1.00
Twenty-five different varieties 2.00
COLLECTION OF ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES 9.00

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield, Pennsylvania.

U. S. GOLD COINS

DOLLARS.

1849 Open wreath, practically Unc. $3.50
1849 Close wreath, practically Unc. $3.50
1849 D, Slightest circulation 5.00
1850 Ex. Fine, $2.50. Unc. 3.00
1851 Ex. Fine 2.50
1852 Ex. Fine 2.50
1853 Ex. Fine 2.50
1854 Ex. Fine 2.50
1854 Large size, Ex. Fine . . 2.50
1856 Ex. Fine 2.50
1857 Ex. Fine 2.50
1858 S, Ex. Fine 7.50
1858 Ex. Fine 4.00
1859 Ex. Fine 2.50
1861 Ex. Fine, $2.50. Unc. 3.00
1862 Ex. Fine 2.50
1870 Proof 12.50
1873 Ex. Fine, $2.50. Unc. 3.00
1874 Ex. Fine, $2.50. Unc., $3.00. Proof 6.50
1877 Brilliant Proof 7.50
1880 Proof 10.00
1881 Proof 6.50
1884 Proof 7.50
1885 Unc., $3.50. Proof . . 5.00
1886 Proof 6.00
1888 Uncirculated 4.00
1889 Uncirculated 4.00

THREE DOLLARS.

1854 Ex. Fine 5.50
1854 O, Very Fine 5.50
1855 Ex. Fine 5.50
1856 Ex. Fine 5.50
1856 Very Fine 5.50
1859 Ex. Fine 7.50
1860 Ex. Fine 5.50
1861 Ex. Fine 5.50
1862 Ex. Fine 7.50
1863 Ex. Fine 11.00
1864 Ex. Fine 13.50
1866 Very Fine 10.00
1868 Slightest circulation . . 10.00
1869 Was a Proof, slightly circulated 11.50
1874 Ex. Fine, $5.50. Unc. 6.50
1878 Ex. Fine, $5.50. Unc. 6.50
1879 Proof, slightly circulated 7.50
1881 Proof, not Brilliant . . 18.00
1881 Very Fine 11.50
1882 Proof, not Brilliant . . 10.00
1883 Proof, slightly circulated 12.50
1886 Proof, slightly circulated 10.00
1887 Brilliant Proof 8.50
1888 Uncirculated 7.50
1889 Uncirculated 8.50

$2½ 1827 Brilliant Uncirculated. Excessively Rare $125.00

$2½ Sesqui-Centennial, 1928 Uncirculated $3.35

$2½ Panama-Pacific, 1915, Uncirculated $9.75

Postage and registration extra on all the above coins.

WM. RABIN

900½ Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC COIN AUCTION NOTICE

Vacation Days Are Here

And I Am Going to Take Mine

My next Sale will be held early in the Fall and will probably be the best I have ever held. So if you have any consignments to forward, will be pleased to catalog them.

LET ME HEAR FROM YOU PROMPTLY

As I have quite a few consignments booked. Terms on application.

Is your name on my mailing list? If not, drop me a card.

Yours for "Superior Service Always."

BARNEY BLUESTONE

119 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

SEVENTY-SIXTH

AUCTION SALE

OF RARE COINS,
MEDALS, and PAPER MONEY

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

Don't miss this sale. Write for a free catalog at once if you are not on my mailing list.

2000 lots at auction without reserve, the stock and private collection of the late Archie L. Doherty of Chicago. These coins have been off the market for over twenty years.

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UNITED STATES MINOR PROOF SETS

	Price		Price
1869 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.	$4.00	1889 1c., 3c., 5c.	$ .90
1870 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.	3.50	1890 1c., 5c.	.75
1871 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.	7.00	1891 1c., 5c.	1.00
1872 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.	6.75	1892 1c., 5c.	1.00
1873 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.	7.75	1893 1c., 5c.	.80
1874 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.75	1894 1c., 5c.	.90
1875 1c., 3c., 5c.	2.25	1895 1c., 5c.	.80
1876 1c., 3c., 5c.	2.75	1896 1c., 5c.	.85
1877 1c., 3c., 5c.	16.50	1897 1c., 5c.	1.10
1878 1c., 3c., 5c.	6.25	1898 1c., 5c.	1.00
1879 1c., 3c., 5c.	2.00	1899 1c., 5c.	.80
1880 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.75	1900 1c., 5c.	.80
1881 1c., 3c., 5c.	2.00	1901 1c., 5c.	.80
1882 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.50	1902 1c., 5c.	.80
1883 1c., 3c., and three Types Nickels	1.75	1903 1c., 5c.	.80
1884 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.00	1904 1c., 5c.	.80
1885 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.00	1905 1c., 5c.	.80
1886 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.00	1906 1c., 5c.	.80
1887 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.75	1907 1c., 5c.	1.00
1888 1c., 3c., 5c.	1.00	1908 1c., 5c.	1.00
		1909 1c., 5c.	2.25

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FOR SALE

United States 5 Cent Pieces

In Brilliant Mint State

NICKEL

1	1866	Uncirculated	.60
2	1866	Proof	2.00
3	1867	Uncirculated	.40
4	1867	Proof	1.50
5	1868	Uncirculated	.40
6	1868	Proof	1 50
7	1869	Uncirculated	.50
8	1869	Proof	1.25
9	1870	Uncirculated	.65
10	1870	Proof	1.00
11	1871	Uncirculated	1.00
12	1871	Proof	2.75
13	1872	Uncirculated	.40
14	1872	Proof	1.00
15	1873	Uncirculated	.40
16	1873	Proof	.65
17	1874	Uncirculated	.40
18	1874	Proof	.85
19	1875	Uncirculated	.85
20	1875	Proof	.85
21	1876	Uncirculated	.50
22	1876	Proof	1.50
23	1877	Proof only	9.00
24	1878	Proof only	3.25
25	1879	Uncirculated	.80
26	1879	Proof	1.00
27	1880	Uncirculated	.40
28	1880	Proof	.85
29	1881	Uncirculated	.75
30	1881	Proof	1.00
31	1882	Uncirculated	.30
32	1882	Proof	1.00
33	1883	Uncirculated	.25
34	1883	Proof	.50
35	1883	Liberty Head Without Word "Cents" Unc. ...	.15
36	1883	Liberty Head Without Word "Cents" Proof ..	.35
37	1883	Liberty Head With Word "Cents" Unc. ...	.15
38	1883	Liberty Head With Word "Cents" Proof ..	.35
39	1884	Uncirculated	.15
40	1884	Proof	.40
41	1885	Uncirculated	.15
42	1885	Proof	.40
43	1886	Uncirculated	.15
44	1886	Proof	.40
45	1887	Uncirculated	.15
46	1887	Proof	.40
47	1888	Uncirculated	.15
48	1888	Proof	.40
49	1889	Uncirculated	.15
50	1889	Proof	.40
51	1890	Uncirculated	.35
52	1890	Proof	.60
53	1891	Uncirculated	.60
54	1891	Proof	.85
55	1892	Uncirculated	.50
56	1892	Proof	.60
57	1893	Uncirculated	.25
58	1893	Proof	.40
59	1894	Uncirculated	.40
60	1894	Proof	.50
61	1895	Uncirculated	.40
62	1895	Proof	.50
63	1896	Uncirculated	.40
64	1896	Proof	.50
65	1897	Uncirculated	.40
66	1897	Proof	.60
67	1898	Uncirculated	.20
68	1898	Proof	.40
69	1899	Uncirculated	.20
70	1899	Proof	.40
71	1900	Uncirculated	.20
72	1900	Proof	.40

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from preceding page.)

73	1901	Uncirculated	.30
74	1901	Proof	.40
75	1902	Uncirculated	.30
76	1902	Proof	.40
77	1903	Uncirculated	.20
78	1903	Proof	.40
79	1904	Uncirculated	.20
80	1904	Proof	.40
81	1905	Uncirculated	.20
82	1905	Proof	.40
83	1906	Uncirculated	.20
84	1906	Proof	.40
85	1907	Uncirculated	.35
86	1907	Proof	.60
87	1908	Uncirculated	.20
88	1908	Proof	.40
89	1909	Uncirculated	.50
90	1909	Proof	.60
91	1910	Uncirculated	.20
92	1910	Proof	.40
93	1911	Uncirculated	.15
94	1911	Proof	.60
95	1912	Uncirculated	.15
96	1912	Proof	.60
97	1912 D	Uncirculated ..	1.25
98	1912 S	Uncirculated ..	1.75
	1913	None issued for Circulation.	

NEW TYPE INDIAN HEAD REVERSE BUFFALO FIVE CENT PIECES

In Brilliant Mint State

NICKEL

99	1913	Uncirculated ..	.15
100	1913 S	Uncirculated ..	.50
101	1913 D	Uncirculated ..	1.25
102	1914	Uncirculated ..	.80
103	1914 S	Uncirculated ..	.85
104	1914 D	Uncirculated ..	.85
105	1915	Uncirculated ..	.75
106	1915 S	Uncirculated ..	.60
107	1915 D	Uncirculated ..	1.10
108	1916	Uncirculated ..	.40
109	1916 S	Uncirculated ..	.60
110	1916 D	Uncirculated ..	.60
111	1917	Uncirculated ..	.35
112	1917 S	Uncirculated ..	.50
113	1917 D	Uncirculated ..	.50
114	1918	Uncirculated ..	.55
115	1918 S	Uncirculated ..	.60
116	1918 D	Uncirculated ..	.60
117	1919	Uncirculated ..	.60
118	1919 S	Uncirculated ..	.60
119	1919 D	Uncirculated ..	.80
120	1920	Uncirculated ..	.35
121	1920 S	Uncirculated ..	.70
122	1920 D	Uncirculated ..	1.00
123	1921	Uncirculated ..	.50
124	1921 S	Uncirculated ..	.75
125	1923	Uncirculated ..	.45
126	1923 S	Uncirculated ..	.60
127	1924	Uncirculated ..	.35
128	1924 S	Uncirculated ..	.60
129	1924 D	Uncirculated ..	.45
130	1925	Uncirculated ..	.35
131	1925 S	Uncirculated ..	1.15
132	1925 D	Uncirculated ..	.45
133	1926	Uncirculated ..	.25
134	1926 S	Uncirculated ..	.45
135	1926 D	Uncirculated ..	.45
136	1927	Uncirculated ..	.25
137	1927 S	Uncirculated ..	.50
138	1927 D	Uncirculated ..	.45
139	1928	Uncirculated ..	.15
140	1928 S	Uncirculated ..	.35
141	1928 D	Uncirculated ..	.25
142	1929	Uncirculated ..	.10
143	1929 S	Uncirculated ..	.25
144	1929 D	Uncirculated ..	.25

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Our Last Sale of the Summer Season Is Set For Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday JUNE 27, 28, 29 AND 30.

A dozen different collections in this sale, including a big Western consignment of Fine and Choice American Coins, Proof Sets, Rare Early American Gold, etc. The F. F. Fletcher Collection of Plaques, Decorations and Medals, also Books on the same subject. A second Western Collection, with Proof Sets from 1857 to date, and many other desirable items in Americana. Also consignments from—

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UNITED STATES
LARGE COPPER CENTS

UNCIRCULATED.

1816	$4.00
1817 13 stars	3.00
1819 small date	3.00
1820	3.00
1822	6.00
1834	5.00
1836	4.00
1837	2.50
1837 beaded hair cord	3.50
1838	2.00
1841	4.00
1842	3.50
1845	2.50
1846	2.50
1847	2.00
1849	2.00
1850	1.25
1851	1.00
1852	1.00
1853	1.00
1854	1.00
1855 upright 55	1.50
1855 slanting 55	2.00
1856 slanting 5	2.00
1857 small date	1.50

EXTREMELY FINE.

1802	6.00
1807 over 6	6.50
1809	60.00
1813 D. 222	7.50
1814 crosslet 4	4.00
1816	3.00
1817 13 stars	2.00
1818	1.50
1824 over 22	5.00
1825	5.00
1826	4.00
1827	3.00
1828	5.00
1829	3.00
1830	2.50
1831	2.00
1833	2.00
1835	2.50
1836	2.00
1837 Plain hair cord	2.00
1838	1.50
1839	2.50
1840	2.00
1842	2.00
1844	2.00
1845	1.50
1846	1.50
1847	1.25
1848	1.25
1849	1.25
1850	.75
1851	.75
1852	.75
1853	.75
1854	.75
1855 upright 55	1.00
1855 slanting 55	1.50
1856 slanting 55	1.50
1856 upright 55	1.00
1857 small date	1.00
1857 large date	1.00

VERY FINE.

1794	5.00
1795	8.00
1798 double struck	5.00
1798 Doughty 110	10.00
1801	6.00
1803	4.50
1805	4.00
1807	3.25
1813	4.60
1817 13 stars	1.00
1822	2.00
1825	2.25
1826	2.25
1827	1.25
1828	2.75
1829	1.25
1830	1.25
1831	1.25
1832	2.00
1833	1.25
1834	1.50
1835	1.50
1837	1.00
1838	1.00
1839	1.50
1840	1.25
1841	1.25
1842	1.25
1843	2.00
1844	1.25
1845	1.00
1846	1.00
1847	.75
1848	.75
1849	.75
1850	.50
1851	.50
1852	.50
1853	.50
1854	.50
1855 upright 55	.75
1855 slanting 55	1.00
1856 slanting 5	1.00
1856 upright 5	.75
1857 small date	.75

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1825 Good, .20. V. good, .35. Fine, .40.
1826 Good, .20. V. good, .35. Fine, .50.
1828 12 stars, Good, .25. V. good, .50.
1829 Fair, .20. Good, .40. Fine, .50.
1832 to 1835 Any date, each, Good, .20. V. good, .35. Fine, .45.
1851 to 1856 Any date, each, Good, .20. V. good, .35. Fine, .45.

LARGE COPPER CENTS.

1794 Fair, .40. Good, $1.50. V. g., $2.50.
1796 Liberty Cap, Fair, .70. Good, $2.75.
1796 Fillet head, Fair, .65. Good, $2.50.
1806 Fair, .40. Good, $1.45. V. g., $2.00.
1808 Fair, .20. Good, .75. V. g., $1.00.
1809 Fair, .60. Good, $2.25. V. g., $3.25.
1813 Fair, .20. Good, .75. V. good, .95.
1816 Fair, .05. Good, .20. V. good, .25.
1817 15 stars, Fair, .15. G., .45. V. g. .75.
1827 Fair, .05. Good, .15. V. good, .25.
1836 Fair, .05. Good, .20. V. good, .25.
1841 Fair, .05. Good, .20. V. good, .25.

TWO CENT PIECES.

1864 or 65 G., .05. V. g., .07. Fine, .10.
1866 to 1869 Any date, each, Fair, .05. V. fine, .25. V. good, .10. Fine, .15.
1870 or 71 Good, .10. V. good, .15. Fine, .20.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES.

1865 Good, .05. V. g., .10. Fine, .15.
1866 to 70 Any date, each, Good, .07. V. fine, .15. V. good, .10. Fine, .12.
1871 to 74 Good, .10. Fine, .15. V. fine, .25.
1881 Good, .07. V. good, .10. V. f., .15.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES.

1851 Fair, .15. V. good, .30. Fine, .40.
1852 or 53 Fair, .10. G., .20. V. g., .25.
1860 or 61 Good, .15. Fine, .30. V. f. .40.

A FEW RARE ONES.

1794 Half Cent, V. good, $2.75.
1811 Ex. fine, $25.00. Rare Condition.
1793 Cent, Liberty Cap, V. fair, $12.50.
1799 over 98 V. good, $40.00.
1799 Perfect date, Good, $20.00.
1804 Very good, $13.50.
1856 Small Eagle Cent, V. fine, $10.50.
1873 2c. piece, Proof, $6.50.
1795 Half Dime, V. fine, $4.00.
1805 Second rarest date, V. fine, $25.00.
1796 Dime, V. good, $5.00.
1794 Half Dollar, Fine, $25.00.
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Chicago Souvenir Lucky Buffalo Nickel, Union Station, 70mm.	.35
Chicago, Souvenir Penny, Indian, copper, 76mm.	.35
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Washington Badge, Bust, ribbon, brz.	.75
Washington Medalets, 3 types, brz., 32mm., each	.20
Washington or Lincoln lapel pin, made from cent, each	.50
Mother's medalet, 32mm., with sentimental verse, "Ran to help me when I fell and would some pretty story tell or kiss the place to make it well, My Mother." Gov. Brz.	.25
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When in Boston next, will be pleased to have you drop in and get acquainted, or, if time and distance prevents you, mail us a list of your wants, giving conditions acceptable and price limits.

An auction will be held shortly. If not on our list, please write us.

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1857	Flying eagle, 1 only	$ .75
1859	C-N., I. H., 3 only, each	.60
1861	C-N., I. H., 1 only	.60
1862	C-N., I. H., 3 only, each	.30
1863	C-N., I. H., 2 only, each	.30
1876	Copper I. H., 7 only, each	.85
1877	Copper I. H., 5 only, each	2.25
1879	Copper I. H., 6 only, each	.30
1880	Copper I. H., 5 only, each	.15
1881	Copper I. H., 5 only, each	.15
1882	Copper I. H., 2 only, each	.15
1891	Copper I. H., 3 only, each	.15
1898	Copper I. H., 3 only, each	.50
1905	Copper I. H., 5 only, each	.15
1909	Copper I. H., 6 only, each	.35

Dealers' prices are given you for your guidance to enable you to make fair offer. I have an **Extra Fine 1856 Flying Eagle Cent,** must have **$11.25 therefor.**

I am through with my Silver Half Dollars, used to search for Beistle types; lot of fun, but am thru now. Offers wanted.

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(A. N. A. 3666),

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UNITED STATES LINCOLN CENTS.

Unc., bright, sharp, picked specimens.

		Unc.	Br. Pf.
1909	VDB and without	$ .15	$1.10
1909	S, VDB and without	.25	....
1910		.25	1.10
1910	S	.75	....
1911		.25	1.10
1911	S and D, each	.40	....
1912		.25	1.10
1912	S and D, each	.50	....
1913		.25	1.40
1913	S and D, each	.60	....
1914		.75	1.40
1914	S	1.50	....
1914	D	1.25	....
1915		.25	1.60
1915	S and D, each	.50	....
1916		.30	1.80
1916	S and D, each	.50	....
1917		.20	....
1917	S and D, each	.50	....
1918		.20	....
1918	S and D, each	.50	....
1919		.20	....
1919	S	.60	....
1919	D	.50	....
1920		.20	....
1920	S and D, each	.50	....
1921		.40	....
1921	S	.65	....
1922	D	.35	....
1923		.25	....
1923	S	.85	....
1924	to 30, each	.15	....
1924	S and D, each	.40	....
1925	S and D, each	.35	....
1926	S	.70	....
1926	D	.25	....
1927	S and D to 31, each	.25	....

WILLIAM PUKALL,

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